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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1869.

CONGRATULATORY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home and are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble. With a territory unsurpassed in fertility; of an area equal to the abundant support of fifty millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful material, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations with abundant crops; with variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty millions of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit, the press and the school; with a revenue flowing into the National Treasury beyond the requirements of the Government supply; harmony is being rapidly restored within our own border; manufactures, hitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all directions, producing a degree of National independence, unequaled by that of any other Power; these blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure-ot-office. In a short time we must each of us return to the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you or I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences.

THE PAST SITUATION.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided, as it was, by the sympathy and assistance of Nations with which we are at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal State governments, a debt had been contracted, American commerce was almost driven from the seas, the industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed it where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The work of restoring the State Governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet on the whole, they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated. Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The eighth—Georgia—held an election at which she ratified a Constitution republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances, I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath presented by the Reconstruction Act, and none to be admitted who are ineligible.

THE FREEDMEN.

Under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment the freedmen under the protection which they have received are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

ABLE TO PAY OUR DEBTS.

The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all the other expenses of the Government, are more than ample.

DECLINE OF SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; to submit to them the constitutions which each had previously, in convention, framed, and submit the constitution, either entire, or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect have been installed. The Legislature met, and did all required by the resolution and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be received, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, and the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the Legislatures in these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

THE STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Among evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class.

GRADUAL APPROACH TO RESUMPTION.

Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring ruin and bankruptcy to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure these results are as various as the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is: To authorize the treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all such currency redeemed, until sold again for gold.

OUR BONDED DEBT.

The vast resources of the Nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years: but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of a contract. The public debt is represented in a great part by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is opitional with the Government to pay their bonds at any period after the expiration of the last time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up. The time is rapidly approaching when all may be.

FUNDING AT A LOWER RATE.

It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one half per centum, and as rapidly as the remainder becomes due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any assistant treasurer, at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold, from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

NO TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF.

The subject of the tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced. But as the funding of the bebt in a four, or four and a half per cent. bond, would reduce the annual current expensea largely, thus after funding, justify a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest a postponement of this subject until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust er burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws, but a general revision of the laws regulating this subject I recommend a postponement for the present.

THE INCOME TAX.

I suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say of three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years with the funding of the National debt as here suggested.

REDUCTION IN IMPORTS.

I feel safe in saying that the taxes and revenue for imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and still further reduced from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, to be $370,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government and will no doubt show a large decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury, beyond expenditures, have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold from circulation would lead to such contraction of currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government Bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

NEW OFFICES—BANK CIRCULATION, &C.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the offices of Commissioner of Customs and Revenue, for an increase of salary to certain classes of officials and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the Government or to informers. The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a cabinet position, and in its importance and responsibilities I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and with the character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

NEUTRALITY.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so too its people sympathize with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government: but while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without invitation in the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the Administration in dealing with these questions.

CUBAN BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people of the Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and former colonies in behalf of the latter: but the contest at no time has assumed the conditions which amount to a war, in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the right of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

COLONIAL RELATIONS.

The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and the other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relations of colonies cease, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers.

INTERMEDIATION OFFERED.

The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from lack of good faith towards us by other nations.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

The United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the Captain of the frigate in making the capture had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation.

The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama Islands, by the Spanish authorities, is more the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search of vessels of the United States so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this Continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between us and them may not be profitably entered into to secure intimate relations, commercial and otherwise.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The subject of an inter-oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Darien is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such work, if the survey proves it to be practicable.

APPROPRIATION ASKED.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed Commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a Commissioner to Lima in August last. No approprsation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the Commission.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and South American republics, with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a Congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the Territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which it is said conflicts with the vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now the subject under consideration.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force at Cuba, so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a mere Executive order, the matter has been referred to the Courts to decide.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The conduct of the war between the allies and Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Towards the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and the circumstanced attending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports, and imports and other obstructions to domestic industry and productions, in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war and increased cost both in treasure and in lives in its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims, which continually arise between commercial nations. And yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great even as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country.

Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and in its provisions would not have produced the hearty cordial settlement of pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in the rejection of the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries.

A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither the ideas of justice nor the grave sense of the griefs they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's ministers.

I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two can approach the solution of this momentous question with an assurance of the dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The question of a treaty for reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantage of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefitted by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

HUDSON BAY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay & Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of $650,000 has been made and all the rights and titles of the Company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the Company have been received. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The Commissioners for determining the Northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions under the treaty of 1856 have completed their labors, and the Commission has been dissolved.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the Mixed Courts created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the slave trade. The subject is still under negotiation.

FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States to operate there a submarine cable, under concession from His Majesty the Emperor of the French of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the sovereignty and the control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representative of the Company an agreement to accept, as the basis of their operations, the provisions of the bill, or of such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession so as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement, I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it, until the meeting of Congress.

I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the Company's concession, nor, so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, against such an assumption I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraph cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished.

NATURALIZATION—PROTECTION OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturalized. Having acquired it, they return to their native country and reside there without disclosing their change of allegiance; they accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land; they journey under passports describing them as such citizens; and it is only when civil discord, after perhaps years of quiet, threatens them, or threatens their persons or their property, or when their native States draft them into their military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently from the United States, they contribute nothing to its revenues, they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and then only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United State, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to impair the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

On the accession of the present administration, it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiation and to conclude with the United States conventions indentical in form, making uniform negotiations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for enforcing such regulation, in a summary process.

TARIFF ON HEMP.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon Manilla is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nation.

MANUFACTURES AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity, under the encouragement which they now receive. With the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, machinery is to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent. Our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years. Fortunately [illegible] manufactures are not confined to a few localities, as formerly, and it is to be hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self interest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale our surplus. Our neighbors south of the United States, and China and Japan, should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest as well as our own to establish better commercial relations. Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued towards China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have taken the initiatory in the new path, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China be raised to one of the first class.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

On my assuming the responsibility of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First, among these is strict integrity in fulfilling our obligations. Second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of our common country wherever he may chose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the claims and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, union of all of the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means. To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps. First, in declaring by joint resolution that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin; second, by providing the means for paying it. To secure the effect desired, with a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues, and the economical disbursement of them to this object, the administration has most earnestly addressed itself with good results, and I believe satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws, and sometimes, too, where, in a mere party view, undesirable political results were likely to follow for any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute book the so-called tenure-of-office act, and to earnestly recommend its total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him, and these, too, whom he had suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to growth and prosperity, time and a firm but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective, or prove harsh and unnecessary are probably all that are required. The third can not be attained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by the force of public opinion.

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS.

From the foundation of the Government to the present, the management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers and Indian countries, I do not hold either the legislation or the conduct of the whites who came most in contact with the Indians blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than wards—with fair results so far as tried, and which, I hope, will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their neighbors of other sects, in other sections, were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealing. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burden of the selection of agents upon the Society itself. The result has proven most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superintendents and Indian agents, not on reservations, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this are numerous. When Indian agents are sent there, or near, there troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life—the agent, one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians, and in the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of a civilized section. The latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one, and still another hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of his duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads, and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of their country, is rapidly bringing the civilized settlements into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the aborigenes, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end.

A system which looks to the extermi- to adopt without entailing upon itself nation of a race is too horrible for a nation the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others, dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system, except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take their lands in severalty, and to set up territorial governments for their own protection. For full details on this subject, I call your special attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF THE WAR SECRETARY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,042, of which $23,882,310 was disbursed in payment of the debt contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to the current army expenses. The estimate of $34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimates of bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized, and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater condensation of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements and fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended.

FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The recommendation of the General of the army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, if for no other, is concurred in.

ISLAND SALE.

I also ask your special attention to the recommendation of the General commanding the Military Division of the Pacific for the sale of the Seal Islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska Territory, and suggest that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries, from which a revenue should be derived.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War, contains a synopsis of the reports of thet heads of bureaus of the commanders of military divisions, and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the General of the Army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered and are submitted for your action. I, however, call special attention to the recommendation of the chief of Ordnance, for the sale of arsenals and lands, no longer of use to the Government; also, to the recommendation of the Secretary of the War that the act of the 3rd of March 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments in staff corps of the army be repealed. The extent of the country to be garrisoned, and the number of military posts to be occupied, is the same with a reduced army, as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the Navy. When this administration came into office, and changes made since Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission or render them fit for service, if required, as soon as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam while cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the Navy and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal, though not extravagant, policy towards this branch of the public service.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

The report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Postoffice Department The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amount to $18,344,510, and the expenditures to $23,689,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,355,620. The excess of expenditures over the receipts for the previous year amounted to $6,437,992. The increase of revenues for 1869, over those of 1868, was $2,051,909, and the increase of expenditures was $967,038. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by $996,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditures in 1867, showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement that while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was $1,084,371.

RAILWAY POSTAL CHARGES.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendations made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in carrying the mails, for having post routes extended, for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service, for increase of the mail service on the Pacific and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic, and most especially do,

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

I call your attention to his recommendation for a total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for the postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed. the method by which postage should be paid upon public matter, is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public land disposed of during the year ending 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount 2,899,544 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, appropriated to the States as swamp land and located with warrants and script. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,472,886, exceeding those of the preceding year $2,840,140.

PENSION ROLLS—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

During the fiscal year 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,876 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was $28,422,884, an increase of $441,192 on that of the previous year.

The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of the 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for next fiscal year in addition to the amount justly chargeable to to the naval pension fund an appropriation of thirty million dollars.

PATENTS.

During the year ending the 30th of December, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,389, being $213,926 more than the expenditures.

THE FREEDMEN.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, for uniting the duties of the supervising the education of Freedmen with the other duties devolving on the Commissioner of Education.

THE CENSUS.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session, appointed a Committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

AGRICULTURAL.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau, for a liberal appropriation. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering the Bureau are incalculable.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government, In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled. During the same time, Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another Department of the Government deserves and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration.

CONCLUSION.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 6th, 1869.

I have the honor to submit herewith [illegible] matters [illegible] measures of public policy.

THANKS TO THE SUBORDINATES.

The officers in charge of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department have faithfully performed their duties, and I commend their several reports to the consideration of Congress.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the United States has prepared an elaborate report, setting forth the present condition of the Treasury, and furnishing a resume of the business of the Treasurer's office from 1861 to the present term. The long and faithful services of the present Treasurer are entitled to the gratitude of the country.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is respectfully commended to the attention of Congress. Since the appointment of the present Commissioner the administration of the office has been constantly improving. The increase of receipts for the first five months of the present fiscal year, in the sum of $41,431,333,06 over the amount collected in the first five months of the last fiscal year, is satisfactory testimony to the ability and integrity of the persons employed in that branch of the public service.

COST OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The amount paid by warrants for collecting the revenue from customs during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $6,378,385 43, and for the year ending June 30th, 1869, $5,376,738 13, showing a decrease of $1,001,647 30. The decrease in the cost of collecting revenue has not been attended by any loss of efficiency in the service. On the other hand, it is believed that the means for the detection of smuggling are better than ever before, and that the custom house service is also constantly improving. It ought to be understood that the chief means of collecting revenue and enforcing the revenue laws must be found in the administration of the Appraiser's Department.

HOW FRAUDS AND LOSSES OCCUR.

The frauds and losses arising from actual smuggling are unimportant when compared with the losses sustained through incompetent or dishonest examiners and appraisers. Assuming that honest men may be obtained for these important positions at the present salaries, it is yet true that an incompetent appraiser or examiner may daily subject the Government to losses far exceeding the amount of his salary.

INFORMERS—AMOUNTS PAID THEM.

Under existing laws certain revenue officers, and other persons, appearing as informers, are entitled to share [illegible] penalties and forfeitures. [illegible] fiscal years 1868 and 1869 the Department distributed the [illegible] $2,867,361 to such officers and [illegible] in various cases arising under [illegible] toms and revenue laws. A large additional sum was also paid through the Internal Revenue office.

REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE LAW.

The reason on which the laws granting such allowances is based, is that officers of the Government are stimulated to greater activity in the discovery of frauds, and in bringing offenders to punishment. There can be no doubt that such is the effect of this policy; but the experience I have had in the Treasury Department has convinced me that the evils attending the system are greater than the benefits derived from it. It often occurs that Revenue officers are lead to assert claims in behalf of the Government which have no just foundation in law or in the facts of the respective cases, and where real claims exist it is often the object of the informer and officer who share in the penalties to misrepresent the case to the Government, so as to secure the greater advantage to themselves. But a more serious evil is found in the practice, quite general, of a blowing person to pursue a fraudulent course until a result is reached which will inure to the benefit of the officers and informers instead of checking the criminal practices at the outset. It is impossible to set forth in exact language the character of the evils that grow out of the present system. I am, however, clearly of the opinion that the Government ought to rely on the public officers for the proper performance of their duties without stimulating them by any contingent advantages.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

I have recommended an increase of the salaries of custom officers, and the abolition of the system of giving to them a share of the fines, penalties and forfeitures will be an additional reason for the increase of salaries in this department of the public service.

GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

It has become a practice for clerks and other persons who have held office in the Treasury Department to accept employment as agents or attorneys for parties having claims against the Department, and there is reason to believe that in some instances the information obtained while in the public service has been used in aid of claimants. Without detailing all of the objections to this practice, I suggest that a law be passed barring persons from practicing before the Treasury Department as agents or attorneys in behalf of claims that were pending when such persons were officers of the Department.

DECREASED EXPENDITURES.

In March last there were employed in the Treasury Department at Washington 2,848 clerks, messengers and laborers, at a monthly cost of $285,921.51. At present the whole number of such employes is 2,441, and their monthly pay amounts to $258,280.80, showing a decrease at the rate of $57,168.04 per annum. It was found necessary, however, during the periods mentioned, to increase the force in the Internal Revenue office and in the office of the First Comptroller. This increase in the aggregate is at the rate of $80,440 per annum. This statement does not relate to the force employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

In March last there were sixty-two special agents in the service of the Treasury Department, receiving in the aggregate for their services the sum of $371 10 per day. Each of these agents made his reports to the Department and acted under its direct orders. The number at present employed is fifty-four, and their daily pay amounts to $368 85. The pay of the agents has been increased generally, in the hope that more efficient services might be obtained.

SEA COAST AND FRONTIERS.

The sea coast and frontiers of the country have been divided into sixteen special agency districts, and a superintendent appointed for each. Assistants have been appointed and detailed to act under the several district agents. The orders of the Department are in all cases sent to the agent in charge of the district, and the reports of his assistants are made to him. The agent is required to make a monthly report of his own doings and of the doings of his subordinates. The results thus far obtained appear to justify the organization introduced.

CURRENCY FRAUDS.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of paper for the currency and other obligations of the United States and for the printing of the same, which increases the security of the Government against unlawful issue from genuine plates. Under the 11th section of an act approved June 30, 1864, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government and other purposes," a peculiar paper has been designated as the Government paper, and by that act it is made a felony for any person to have or retain in his possession any similar paper adapted to the making of any obligations or securities of the United States, except under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States. Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of this paper by Messrs. Wilcox & Co., near Philadelphia, and the mills owned by them, which are exclusively devoted to this purpose, have been placed under supervision of officers of the Government, and such precautions have been taken for the custody of portions of them and of the machinery as to render it impossible that the paper manufactured can be obtained by dishonest means. It is received by an agent of the Government stationed at the mills, and upon requisition of the Department it is shipped to the National Bank Note Company, the American Bank Note Company, and to the printing bureau of the Treasury Department, [illegible] may require. Arrangements have also been made [illegible] other obligations. [illegible] printing bureau [illegible] a third set, and each [illegible] print upon every obli[illegible] ernment. Notice of the transmission of paper from the agent at the mills, and its receipt by each of the several offices of the deliveries therefrom to the sealing bureau in the Treasury Department, and also of deliveries to the treasurer of the United States, is given each day by telegram or by letter, and on the following day accountants in the Treasury Department prepare a statement showing the disposition of every sheet of paper. In the month of November the paper at the mill and in each of the several printing establishments was carefully counted, and the result compared with the account in the Treasury Department. In an aggregate of 7,000,000 of sheets received by the agents at the mills, discrepancies were found only to the extent of sixty sheets of fractional currency paper, and for money value, of which the companies doing the work are responsible. It is believed that these arrangements furnish better security than has heretofore existed against the fraudulent issue of currency or other obligations of the government, by the use of the original Treasury dies or plates, and the system of the frequent examinations of the several establishments entrusted with the work will disclose at once any discrepancies in the accounts. It is not probable that the changes made will diminish the expense. Indeed, the cost is greater than it would be if the work in all its branches were done in the Treasury Department. In my judgment, however, the additional security is of more consequence to the Government than mere economy in the expenses of engraving and printing.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Marine Hospital service of the country is, upon the whole, in an unsatisfactory condition. Several hospitals have been erected at points where at present they are not needed, while great commercial cities like New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have no hospital accommodations for sick and disabled seamen. A careful examination of these institutions has been made by Dr. Stewart, of the Treasury Department, and by Dr. Billings, of the U. S. Army. The result of these examinations is that several hospitals have not been properly managed, others should be closed, and that hospitals should be erected at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Measures have already been taken for the sale of hospitals at several places where they are not needed. The hospital of New Orleans is represented as unsuitable from its bad location, and other circumstances. The War Department is in possession of suitable hospitals at New Orleans and New York, which, I am informed, are no longer needed for the [illegible] I respectfully recommend [illegible] transferred to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] customs. [illegible] are thirty-six vessels [illegible] Department, of which twelve are sailing vessels and twenty-four are steamers. They vary in size from 40 to 480 tons One hundred and seventy-three officers and twenty-four hundred men are required to man these vessels, and their running expenses amount to about $685,000 a year. Five of these vessels, side wheel steamers of 480 tons burden, are lake steamers, and out of commission. They are rapidly diminishing in value, while the care of them involves an annual expense of about $70,000. The vessels now in service have been purchased and built at various times, and as far as I can ascertain without special reference to the nature of duty to be performed, and certainly without any matured plan. From one half to three-fourths of the whole number are not adapted to the business. Congress recently appropriated $300,000 for the construction of four additional vessels, and proposals were issued and bids received, under the authority thus conferred upon the Secretasy of the Treasury, but no contracts have yet been made. An examination of the subject has forced the conviction upon me that it is inexpendent to incur the expenditure until the Department is in possession of more accurate and complete information. I shall, therefore, take the opinion of a board of competent officers upon the following points: First—Size and character of the vessels required by the nature of the service that they are to perform. Second—Whether they should be constructed of iron or wood, or of a combination of these materials. When the report of the Commission shall have been received, proposals will be issued for the construction of four vessels as authorized.

MINTS AND BRANCH MINTS.

In addition to the parent Mint at Philadelphia, six branch mints have been established at various times in different parts of the country, one at San Francisco, one at New Orleans, one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dallonga, Ga., one at Denver, Cal., and one at Portland, Oregon. Since the commencement of the war the branches at New Orleans, Dallonga, and Charlotte, have been closed. An assay office, it is believed, will satisfy the necessity of the mining interests in Colorado, and for the present only a limited business will be done at the Portland mint. Indeed, with the construction of railroads and the consequently increasing facilities for communication, I am of opinion that the business of coining will be chiefly at one mint upon the Pacific and at one mint on the Atlantic coast.

SALE OF MINTS.

Under an act of Congress passed July 23, 1866, preparations are making for the sale of the mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega. The mining and coining of the precious metals is now so large a national interest that it deserves more attention than it has hitherto received.

COINAGE BUREAU.

At present there is no bureau or officer in the Treasury Department at Washington charged specially with the management of this great interest. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a proper officer to be entrusted with this branch of the public business, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The coinage of the country is diminished in amount by the fact that in England and France the mint expenses are much less than with us. It would no doubt have a tendency to prevent the export of precious metals in the form of bullion, if the mint charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished.

An agreement was made on the 11th day of February, 1869, between the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States, and certain parties in Calafornia, leasing a lot of land in San Francisco known asCustom House Block, for a period of twenty-five years. This lease is subject to the condition that it shall be void if Congress, on or before the first day of January, 1870, shall take adverse action in reference thereto. In view of the fact that the lease was for a long period of time, and being of the opinion that the Government should retain control of the property that may be needed for public purposes, I think it expedient for Congress to annul the lease.

POST OFFICES AND TREASURY BUILDING.

Considerable progress has been made upon the foundation of the postoffice building in the city of New York, and of the postoffice and independent Treasury building in the city of Boston. The supervising architect of the Treasury Department is of the opinion that the walls and roofs of the buildings may be completed during the next year if sufficient appropriations are furnished. The work having been undertaken, I am of the opinion that it is economical to make the necessary appropriatious for their speedy completion.

COMMERCIAL MARINE.

During the month of December the Department will be prepared to submit a report upon the condition of our commercial marine. That report will show that the navigation interests of the country have not recovered from the losses sustained during the war, and that efficient measures are necessary for its restoration.

INCREASE OF PAY.

I can't omit to call the attention of Congress to the inadequacy of the salaries paid to officers in the Treasury Department, who exercise discretion, and whose acts bind the Government, or effect directly its expenditures or revenues. Some of the salaries were fixed when the Government was organized; others when new officers were added, and but few of them have been increased recently. It is unquestionably true that [illegible] as an act of justice to them, and in the interest of the Government, I earnestly recommend an increase of their pay. Speaking generally, this increase of pay should be extended to revenue officers in the custom service, such as collectors, surveyors, naval officers, and especially to appraisers and examiners in the Appraiser's Department.

DSHONESTY OR PENURY.

Should the recommendations to repeal the laws granting shares of penalties, fines and forfeitures to public officers be adopted, it will be necessary to increase the salaries of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors at all the principal ports of the country. It is a plain truth that the Government has no right to expect the services of such competent men as appraisers and examiners at the present inadequate salaries. In the large cities they are insufficient for the support of a family, and under such circumstances the government is not without responsibility when it places its officers in such a position that they are compelled to choose between dishonesty on the one hand and penury on the other. The salaries of the Assistant Treasurer and the principal officials should also be increased, and for substantially the same reasons it has been found impossible, for the last few years, to obtain the services of the most efficient clerks in the Treasury Department, except by addition to their lawful salaries through an appropriation placed in the hands of the Secretary for that purpose. The distribution of this appropriation is an unpleasant duty for the Secretary, and cannot be perfected without producing jealousies and discontent among the officers of the Department. Speaking generally, it may be said that the heads of the bureaus, chief clerks and clerks in charge of divisions, are inadequately compensated for the service they perform. The routine business of the Department can be performed in a satisfactory manner by clerks receiving compensation now provided by law, but we are to use discretion and judgment. The Government relies for the proper transaction of the business of the country, and those whose labors are not limited to the ordinary hours of duty should be made to feel that they are properly compensated.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There are two changes in the organization of the Treasury Department which I consider important. The first change to which I refer is to the creation of a Chief Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall be authorized to control the system of accounting by the several auditors and comptrollers, and to whom all appeals shall be made upon questions arising in the accounting offices of the Treasury. The creation of this office, clothed with the power indicated, will give uniformity to the [illegible] change to which [illegible] my opinion, even more important. At present there are eight divisions in the Secretary's office, whose duties are connected exclusively with the customs revenue system. There is no person except the Secretary of the Treasury who is by law authorized to pass finally, or in any way authoritively, upon questions arising in the administration of the customs or revenue laws. At the present time the revenue from customs is as large as the revenue from the excise system, and the number of men employed and the field of its operations are nearly as great. It is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to give the various questions that arise in the administration of the system that attention which is essential to the service. The duties of superintending the collection of customs revenue are so varied, delicate and important as to justify and require the exclusive attention of the most competent persons whose service can be obtained. The experience of the present year in the administration of the internal revenue system, and the collection of excise tax, justifies the opinion that the establishment of an office of Commissioner of Customs corresponding in powers and position to that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the appointment of a competent Commissioner, would render the execution of the custom laws much more efficient and harmonious, while the revenue would probably be increased to the amount of many millions of dollars annually: nor is it probable that the expenses would be materially greater.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Including the interest earned and not paid, and deducting cash on hand, the debt of the United States on the first of March last was $2,525,463,260.61, and subject to the same condition it was $2,453,559,735.25 on the first of the present month, showing a decrease of $71,903,524.78. This apparent decrease of the public debt is less than the actual decrease. Considerable sums have been paid on account of war and other old claims not previously ascertained, and, therefore, not included in any debt statement. The act of March first, from the necessity of the case, included only the interest accrued and not then payable; but as a matter of fact there were outstanding and overdue interest, coupons, and the several millions that have since been paid out of the ordinary revenue. Previous to March first no interest account had ever been kept with the several loans. Such measures were found practical and have since been taken to ascertain the exact condition of these amounts. The bonds issued by the United States in aid of railways, amounting to $62,625,320, being in the nature of loans, are not included in the foregoing statement.

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES.

During the fiscal year ending June 3d, 1869, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, of $49,453,149,36. Of this excess $12,992,360.63, as nearly as now can be ascertained, arose previous to March 1st, and the remainder, $36,460,789.33, between that time and the first day of July. This excess was applied from time to time to the purchase of Five-twenty bonds, and the excess of receipts since July 1st has been used in the same manner. The purchases amounted in the aggregate, on the 30th day of November, to $75,476,800.

COIN SOLD.

As a large part of the excess of receipts was realized in coin, sales of gold have been made from time to time, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of bonds. With the exception of some moderate amounts of coin in Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Baltimore, for the payments of duties, the sales of gold and the purchases of bonds have been made uniform by and through the agency of the United States Treasury, and without any expense to the Government except the comparatively small amount paid for advertising the proposals.

GOLD PREMIUM.

The average premium on gold sold since March 1st, has been 132 8 10 per cent., and the average premium on bonds has been 109 8 100 per cent. On this basis on the sales of gold and purchase of bonds, the average price paid for bonds in coin has been 88 55 100 per cent. The Act of February 25th, 1862, provided that the coin received for duties upon imported goods should be annually set apart as a sinking fund, to the extent of one per centum of the entire indebtedness of the United States. In conformity with this requirement, I have purchased bonds to the amount of $20,044,800, and designated them as belonging to the sinking fund. These purchases are a substantial compliance with the statute. From the fourth of March last I have not felt myself authorized or required to make any provision for the time that elapsed for the passage of the act, and previous to the commencement of the Administration. With the excess of means at my command, I have purchased bonds in addition to those purchased for the sinking fund to the amount of $53,432,000. These are held as a special fund subject to the action of Congress, and I respectfully recommend that they be added to the sinking fund, and that any further purchases that may be made be added, until the gross amount constitute a fund equal to that which would have been created, if there had been no delay in the execution of the law.

DEPRECIATION OF CURRENCY.

The depreciation of the currency is [illegible] ed at home and abroad holders of our bonds are dispo[illegible] retain them when the public mind is excited upon financial subject we [illegible] be able to judge more accurate[illegible] extent of the over-issue of paper money. It is also true that the quantity of currency necessary for the transaction of the business of the country cannot be fixed accurately. Since the close of the war the wants of the States of the South have increased, and consequently a large amount of currency has been withdrawn from other sections to supply the demand there created. The amount necessary for the purposes of the South will steadily increase for the next two years.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The construction of the Pacific Railroad is likely to result in the substitution of paper for coin by the people on the Pacific Coast. It is probable that the demand for paper for that purpose will not be less than $30,000,000. As a consequence, a very large quantity of coin will be withdrawn from circulation, and thus practically the coin will be increased upon the Atlantic Coast, and the paper circulation in the States east of the Rocky Mountains will be materially reduced. These changes will tend to diminish the difference between paper and coin.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

The ability of the country to resume specie payment will not be due to any special legislation upon that subject, but to the condition of its industries, and its financial relations to other countries. These of course will be more or less dependent on the general policy of the Government. The war exhausted the country of its material wealth, and the States of the South were literally impoverished. A necessary condition for the resumption of specie payments was the development of the industry of the nation, both South and North, and the consequent accumulation of the moveable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of those products should be equal substantially to our imports. So long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise imported by the transfer of Government bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to other countries, so long it will be

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 61½.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞@91¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 123¼.

IN the mass of documentary matter which we print this morning, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract a peculiar degree of attention for the gravity of its topics, the frankness of its suggestions, and the power of its reasoning.

WE SURRENDER the GAZETTE, this morning, almost entirely to the interesting Executive papers which, comprising the usual annual resume of National affairs, both domestic and foreign, were submitted, yesterday, to Congress and the country.

IN THE matter of the indictment against the managers of the *Commercial* newspaper of this city, for libel upon Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, the defendants, Messrs. Brigham and Thompson, appeared in open Court yesterday and declined to attempt any defence. No sentence has yet been pronounced. The libel thus confessed consisted in the scandalous imputations, printed by the defendants, against the personal and official integrity of Mr. Errett, which excited so general a public indignation last summer.

THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

The pressure upon our space forbids any extended notice of the condition of this company and of its of its work, as announced at yesterday's annual meeting. The report of President HUGHART must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders and the public. The portion of the line now operated has been brought into high condition, and the construction of the Baltimore connection, via Cumberland, will be completed in the ensuing year. The report refers significantly and with confidence to the expected connections with the West. A work of the greatest consequence to Pittsburgh is in the best hands, and merits the fullest public support.

THE MESSAGE.

When our new President met a new Congress in March last, he made no such formal communication as the Constitution seems to contemplate. That session was not understood to be for the transaction of general business. It convened for a special purpose, and almost immediately adjourned.

President GRANT now transmits his first regular message, and we lay it before our readers, forbearing, until tomorrow, any extended editorial remarks. We cannot, however, let this occasion pass without expressing our sincere admiration for the strong good sense which has known how to offer, to Congress and the country, an exhaustive summary of the state of public affairs in so compact a form. The briefest, this message is also the most luminous document of the kind which has ever emanated from an American President.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Some time ago a distinguished citizen of old Virginia called upon us, with whom we had an interesting conversation on the subject of a canal and slackwater navigation of large capacity from the tidewater at Richmond to the Ohio river, by way of the James and Kanawha rivers, the head waters of which are not far asunder, and between which he assured us there existed a practicable route for such a canal, and plenty of water.

For many years there has been a canal extending up the James river from Richmond to Lynchburg, but a few miles east of the Blue Ridge, through which that river cuts its way, as the Potomac does at Harper's Ferry. West of the Blue Ridge, in the great valley, one of its branches reaches almost to Newbern, which is on the Kanawha. Thence to the Ohio river all is plain sailing, and the navigation, for the most part, would be a slackwater, like the Monongahela.

We regarded the project at the time not as visionary or impracticable, but as one of those things the accomplishment of which lay in the far future, and felt but little inclination at the time to discuss it. We now see, however, that the subject has come before the National Board of Trade, now in session at Richmond; and as Virginia, both old and new, is showing signs of vitality and progress which she never knew in the days when slavery dominated, there is a strong probability that the project will be successfully urged upon the attention of capitalists.

It is the intention to make the entire navigation of a capacity to admit of the passage of vessels of three hundred tons. The old James river canal is to be enlarged, and the new work to be of corresponding dimensions. In discussing, a few days ago, the probability of an approaching necessity for a return to water carriage to accommodate the enormous tonnage of our internal commerce, the productions of the fields and mines, we said nothing about this work, than which none more important is spoken of. Should it go on, and should the canal from the Ohio at Beaver to the lake at Erie be enlarged, the necessity of improving at least the upper Ohio by a system of dams and locks will at once be felt to be imperative. Were all these things done, we should have an internal navigation immeasurably outreaching anything of the kind on the globe. The cost of the James and Kanawha navigation would not be very heavy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

We published, yesterday, a synopsis of this important paper, including the text of its leading paragraphs. The receipts for the last year have been $160,000,000, against $191,000,000 for the year preceding, while the expenses of collection have been $1,991,337 less. The Commissioner estimates the receipts for the present year at $173,000,000, under the laws now operating, the gain representing the increased efficiency of the Department in enforcing the collections. The retention of the existing taxes on tobacco, distilled spirits, stamps and incomes is strongly recommended. The use of the Tice metre for distilleries does not meet the Commissioner's approval. Various amendments, not affecting the general system, but intended to facilitate collections and clear up ambiguities in existing legislation will be recommended.

Of the income tax, the Report says that a portion of the revenue should be collected from that quarter:

The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. The tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is not believed that it would be thought objectionable, but, being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvestment in business, it seems more onerous, and is more seriously complained against.

The objection most frequently and earnestly made against this tax is, that it leads to a system of espionage into private affairs that is not only offensive but sometimes injurious to individuals.

I do not see why this objection may not, with equal force, be urged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without ascertaining the amount of taxable property possessed by the tax payer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes does nothing more than this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the tax payer during the preceding year, which can be complied with as easily, and with as little exposure of private affairs, as any other law—national, State or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of taxpayers.

After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the incomes of tax payers, I submit if it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation. These observations are intended to apply to the questions whether the income tax shall be retained or abolished, and not to the rate of the tax or the manner of its assessment or collection.

We extract other paragraphs:

The experience of this office has confirmed the opinion I entertained when entering upon its duties as to the only means of preventing frauds and enforcing the revenue law. These objects, if accomplished, must be attained through the local officers in each collection district. In this view it was that extraordinary endeavors were made for the selection of proper internal revenue officers, with the incoming of the present administration.

Where the Government has placed efficient and honest assessors and assistants, the taxes are assessed without delay and with reasonable accuracy. The same may be said of collection of the revenue, where collecting officers of like character are found. With capable and honest gaugers and storekeepers, it is not perceived how there can be any failure to collect the tax on distilled spirits. Certainly I have more hope of success by securing the aid of honest, capable and faithful local officers than seem to be warranted in any or all the mechanical devices which have been or can be suggested for the prevention of frauds in the revenue service.

It may well be doubted if any considerable portion of the tax can be objected to on principle, or for injuriously interfering with the manufacturer, or being too high. It is the fairest tax the most equal and least burdensome of any laid on the citizen, for it is a revenue paid in proportion to the free consumption and increasing profits of the people.

If these conjectures are well founded, after a brief period the excise tax can be limited to still fewer objects of taxation than at present, and those, such as all admit to be the ones that should bear the burden. The realization of these anticipations will enable Congress to sweep away the special or license tax and all others that rest upon the labor, industry and smaller business transactions of the country.

Financial Indiscretions.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks: These movements are contagious—not always in the shape of a defalcation of an officer, but by some species of robbery, and breaches of trust, confiding creditors are continually plundered. In view of the multiplication of these "little affairs," the question is naturally asked, when and where are they going to end? They will not cease until the offenders are brought to justice, and treated as scoundrels instead of unfortunate gentlemen, guilty of indiscretion. Who is the next customer? If confidence in all kinds of corporate trust companies is not to be utterly lost it is high time to bring up these criminal parties with a round turn. If moneyed institutions do not care sufficiently for their own financial interests to prosecute those who steal from them, they should, at least, have some regard for the interests of society. In view of the discrimination constantly being made between big and little robberies, there can be no wonder that the standard of business morality is steadily falling; that the public regard for strict business morality is perceptibly deteriorating, and those tempted are beginning to think that they have but to steal on a large scale in order to escape punishment if detected. There are now four or five bank cashiers, in various parts of the country, at liberty and abroad, and yet their criminal abuse of trust is unquestioned. Some of the number offer to compromise, paying back part of their robberies. Others are being coaxed by the officers, and are secretly employed in untangling knotty points in the bank's business that had better not meet publicity; and several others, within a stone's throw of the great commercial centre of the country, open and unquestioned robbers, have not even been obliged to take to flight to avoid prosecution or arrest. This is a matter that must be reformed, or there will be no reduction of this discription of offences. On the contrary, it may reasonably be expected that bank and insurance defalcations and robberies will increase, and that cashiers and tellers who have drawn the wherewith from company vaults to meet speculative margins will continue their nefarious business and accept non-prosecution as approval if not a premium on rascality.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy details at length the employment of vessels, in active service, as follows. North Atlantic squadron, 12 vessels, 76 guns. South Atlantic squadron, 4 vessels, 43 guns. Pacific fleet, 14 vessels, 129 guns, including the frigate Guerriere, now refitting at New York. European squadron, 6 vessels, 106 guns. Asiatic squadron, 10 vessels, 72 guns. The commander of the North Atlantic squadron has been directed, while preserving strict neutrality between contending powers in Cuba, to permit no injustice to citizens of the United States, to prevent interference with our commerce, and at once to repel and punish any disrespect or violation of our flag. The other squadrons all need reinforcements, and the action of Congress is invoked for means, largely adding to their efficiency. The service needs, says the Secretary, and the position of our country requires a great increase in the effective force of the Navy, not so much in the number of ships that constitute it, but in number and character of those employed. He recognizes the necessity for close economy in the expenditure under the recent circumstances of the country, but naval expenses make but a small part of the annual appropriations, and the wealth of the country will not be increased by neglecting the means of national safety and honor, no more than money saved by refusing adequate protection to commercial enterprise. The Secretary earnestly urges the propriety of commencing at once the building of sea-going iron-clads, suitable to cruise on foreign stations, and able to protect our commerce, and vindicate our principles in any emergency. This will ultimately require no less than ten, and without attempting to build them all at once, we should commence immediately on four—one for the Asiatic, one for the Pacific and two for the European squadron; recommends that plans for the boilers and engines of these vessels be submitted by persons outside of the navy, the best of which may be adopted. These, with some additions to our wooden vessels, and the proper employment of such effective ships as we now have, and with our monitors and torpedoes for harbor defence, will give us the nucleus of a navy sufficient to command respect abroad; to afford time in case of sudden war to organize and apply the resources of our country, and the resources of our people. The Secretary also urges that monitors be provided with additional armor and late improvements in ordnance for harbor defence; that means be given for the perfection of the system of submarine torpedoes; that a large number of costly vessels and a large amount of expensive machinery on hand and unadapted to naval service be sold; that inducements should be held out to our merchants and ship builders to build ocean steamers on plans to be approved by the Navy Department, subject, in case of necessity, to be taken by the Government at an appraised value. The improvement of navy yards and building of more dry docks, are recommended as those of Pensacola yards. A great increase in the capacity of Mare Island Yard, immediately; the commencement of works at League Island, in the Delaware river, and New London; the increase in the size of the Gosport yard; the establishment of another yard on the Southern Atlantic coast; the passage of a stringent law for the protection of timber lands, and the adoption of measures for an increase of the Navy, including the training of boys and the education of men for warrant and petty offices, and the registration of all seamen in the United States. The estimates for the next year are made on a basis of twelve thousand men, an increase of four thousand, which, it is hoped, will be approved. The actual expenditures for the year ending December 1st, were $20,081,285. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, are $28,205,671.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was held yesterday, Monday, December 6th, 1869, in the office of the Company, at the corner of Grant and Water streets, this city.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock and organized by calling Mr. Israel Painter to the chair, and electing Jno. H. Page, Jr., Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chaiman, after which W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, presented, on behalf of the Board, the seventeenth annual report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1st, 1869, to the stockholders, from which we make the following extracts:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company:

Your Board of Directors presents the following statement of the affairs and proceedings of the Company, embracing the period between Oct. 31st, '68, and Nov. 1st, '69:

GROSS EARNINGS.

From Passengers	$186 675 75
" Freights	430 016 88
" Mails	3 650 00
" Miscellaneous	8 576 06
Total	$608,918 69

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$ 94 819 76
Repairs of Motive Power	116 708 03
Maintenance of Cars	36 011 79
" " Road	137,167 36
General Expenses	16,860 03
	401,564 97
Net Earnings	$207,353 72

Total number of passengers carried, 462,124; number carried in '68, 422,739. Total number of tons of freight carried, 515,879; number of tons carried in '68, 398,502, showing an increase of 117,377 tons; the transportation of coal and coke has increased nearly 22 per cent.; grain, &c., have about doubled, and manufactured iron, including steel and nails, has increased 25 per cent., and a corresponding increase is shown in almost every other article of freight transported over the road. The entire increase in the earnings of the road is $100,292 77, or 19 70 100 per cent.

The cost per mile for maintaining the road is $,905 05.

It has been the object of the Board to place that portion of the line between Pittsburgh and Connellsville, in such condition that when the road is completed to Cumberland, competition with opposing roads in speed and comfort may be fully and safely maintained, and in the pursuit of this object the revenue of the company has been applied with the strictest economy, and the Board hope by the first of January, 1871, the task will have been fully performed by the removal of all trestling and the substitution of earth embankments.

The report then enters into minor details relative to repairs on the road, rolling stock, and motive power, &c., at considerable length.

NO ACCIDENT.

No accident involving the slightest injury to a single passenger has occurred during the year, and the stockholders are again reminded that at no time in the history of the road, has any passenger been killed, or even received serious injury.

The report then enters into a short history of the case of Allegheny county vs. the Company, argued before the Supreme Court, recently, which it appears is the only litigation in which the Company is engaged.

CONSTRUCTION.

The entire line is now well maned. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the earlier part of the year, from the inability of some of the contractors to proceed with the work. Those failing entirely, have been replaced by others, and others have been assisted in procuring laborers. The first two sections of the road east of Connellsville have been completed, and the Company is deriving revenue from the use of the same.

The total number of bonds delivered has been 691, which, at 90 per cent., amounts to	$621,900 00
And, amount received for interest	27,605 49
Making a total of	$649 505 49
Amount expended	363,581 81
Balance	$285 923 68

Which sum is in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, drawing six per cent interest.

In aiding the road, the citizens of Baltimore have been most liberal, but so far Pittsburgh has done but little, although it is the recipient of all the benefits resulting from the road so far as completed, which benefits have been neither few nor small, as a glance at the analysis of the table of products brought into the city and goods taken out will show. That the citizens, however, do fully understand its value, has been manifested by their hearty denunciations of the policy of a rival line which endeavored to prevent the building of this line. It is manifested daily by inquiries as to progress and by impatience at any appearance of delay. Yet of all the vast wealth of Pittsburgh, a comparatively small amount has been invested in our bonds, although the security is admitted to be perfect and the rate of interest entirely satisfactory. There is perhaps no other city which would be thus apparently indifferent to an enterprise so vitally necessary to its welfare; and should there be any delay in completion from lack of friends, it may be entirely attributed to citizens of Pittsburgh.

An effort is now being made to obtain aid here, and it is hoped that better results will follow. The investment is not only safe, but remunerative, as we are at present placing our First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds at 90 cents on the dollar. It is but little to ask of those concerned safely and profitably to aid in immediately and directly promoting their own interests. Next year will see the road built to Cumberland.

CONNECTIONS AND BRANCHES.

We are constantly asked if our plans and arrangements are perfected for connections worth and west of Pittsburgh. Favorable progress is being made and will certainly produce satisfactory results, but negotiations are not sufficiently advanced to permit their being favorably presented for your action. The enormous power and influence of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is being silently but steadily exerted in this behalf. In the language of President Garrett, it would be as useless to endeavor to stop the flow of Niagara, as to hinder our making just the connections desired, at the proper time. Grades and terminal advantages insure our being sought largely by western lines desiring the nearest and best access to the seaboard.

We have located a line from the Monongahela to the Allegheny river. The line called the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway has also been located by our Engineers. From Beaver through to Toledo and Chicago the Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Chicago line is now being examined, and the location will soon be made. This Company has been organized, has elected an efficient Board, with Judge Welker at its head as President. We have also made progress upon the Somerset Branch. The line from Uniontown to Fairmont, upon the Baltimore & Ohio road, is also receiving attention. That from Bridgeport to Bedford will be located during the winter or early next spring.

The labors of the year have been arduous, and conducted amid much anxiety, but we can fairly offer and claim congratulation upon the favorable results which have followed.

The report was received.

The report of the Chief Engineer, B. H. Latrobe, was then read, in which was set forth in detail the progress of the work on the entire line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, from which it appears that the work of construction on the eastern and unfinished end is progressing very favorably.

The report was received.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The reports having been read the Chairman announced that the next business in order was the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

On motion, the meeting went into an election with the following result: Wm. Oden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Baldwin, Joseph Pennock, Cyrus Meyers, Benjamin Deford, John Hopkins, Wm. H. Perkins, Israel Cohen, Hazeltine G. Vickery.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

After the result of the election had been announced the newly elected board met and organized by the election of W. O. Hughart, Esq., President, and J. H. Page, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

These gentlemen have filled the offices to which they were re elected for four successive terms, with marked ability, advantage to the Company and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders, as well as to the community at large, and enter upon the discharge of their duties in the fifth term, taking with them the entire confidence of the public and of the Company also.

GENERAL NEWS.

COMMANDER WORDEN has assumed command of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

IOWA has seventy-nine incorporated cities. One of them has a population of 218 souls.

AN attempt is to be made in Maine, to establish by legislative action, a uniform series of text books for the State.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has decided a Sheriff's deed to be void on account of an inadequate description of the land sold.

THE million of gold which Secretary Boutwell refused to sell will not again be placed on the market, but the December sales will proceed according to the programme.

A REDUCTION has recently been made in the rates of transmitting figures by the Atlantic Cable. Formerly, each figure was charged as a word; now, five figures can be sent as one word.

THE Presbyterians of St. Louis will shortly hold a jubilee celebration over the recent reunion of the Old and New, School Churches. Rev. C. A. Dickey formerly of Allegheny, is chairman o the committee of arrangements.

THE official result of the vote in New York for Secretary of State is: For Nelson, 330,974; Sigel, 310,733; majority for Nelson, 20,241. For Controller, Judge Allen received 330,371, and Mr. Greeley 307,668, showing a majority for Allen of 22,703.

A SPECIAL train, with the Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, President of the Panhandle R. R., left Steubenville Wednesday morning, and arrived at Cincinnati at 12 45 A. M. of the same day, having made the run in seven hours and one minute, distance 270 miles.

TO DAY, three large tracts of land in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, formerly belonging to Henry O. Middleton, deceased, are to be sold under decree of court at Lewisburg. One tract embraces 21,000 acres, another 6,316, and the other 5,783 acres.

SPRING has come in California with the fall rains. Grass is green for the first time in six months. The volunteer wheat and oats are sprouting, early vegetables are ripening, and the farmers are beginning their ploughing for the great crops of next season.

THE new school law in Connecticut, requiring all children under fourteen years of age to attend school at least three months every year, is having a good effect. In one town a manufacturing company has sent twenty five children out to school this term.

A LADY CLERK in the Third Auditor's office, who lost three brave sons in the war of the rebellion, has had laid on her desk, within a few days past, for adjustment, the money accounts and property accounts of one of her deceased sons, who was a quartermaster. She is now engaged in their examination.

FOUR hundred children in the Manchester mills have been made to comply with the law of New Hampshire, which requires them to go to school a certain part of the year. An evening school has been opened for the benefit of those whose labor is necessary for their own parents' support, and is attended by two hundred scholars.

IT is estimated, on the most plausible basis, that the surplus wheat of Minnesota the present year will be fully 16,000,000 bushels, while but a little of the great grain plateau embraced within its limits has yet been brought under cultivation. One farmer the past year harvested 1,000 acres, with an average yield of forty bushels to the acre.

"A DEMOCRATIC delegation from the Seventh Ward presented the Hon. William M. Tweed a petition, signed by 3,000 taxpayers of the ward, humbly begging the nomination of Mr. Richard Walters to a seat in the Board of Aldermen. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tweed may respect the wishes of the people in this instance."

RAILROAD subsidies will be hard things to obtain from the next Congress as the members appear disposed to frown down all efforts in that direction. It is said that the Northern Pacific Railroad will not come before Congress this winter for aid. They have a fine land grant, and talk about going to work next year on that as a basis.

A CONDUCTOR on a New Jersey railroad train ordered a passenger off, he having no ticket, and stopped the train in the middle of a bridge. The man stepped off into the river. Was that not murder, even in the foreign and uncivilized State of New Jersey? The authorities appear to think it was not, as no investigation has been ordered.

GREAT excitement prevails in Wabash, Indiana, over the enforcement of the Sunday law. Men, women and children are indicted for fishing, knitting and blacking boots on that day. About one hundred indictments were lately returned into Court against the best citizens of the town, including several ladies. Three negro barbers were in the list.

THE half-million judgment for the Commonwealth against the Credit Mobilier, does not end the matter. The Treasurer and Auditor General will now proceed to the collection of the tax or "net earnings," and also file claims for the taxes accruing 1869, and both officers feel assured of being able to add at least $300,000 more to the Treasury.

THE Secretary of the Interior gave a decision in the matter of the amount of pension to be paid to the children of soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the service of the Government. He rules that where there are more than one child, each child is entitled to $2 in addition to the regular $8 per month, after the death or marriage of the mother.

ON Tuesday the National Bank of Port Jervis was burglarized and sixty thousand dollars in bonds and notes were captured by the thieves. At Jersey City a lad was arrested with a portion of the plunder on his person. Subsequently two more persons, both very young Englishmen, were arrested at New York on suspicion of being implicated.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* denies, authoritatively, the report from Washington that Senator Morton had expressed himself as in favor of a tariff for protection, and opposed to a reduction of taxes, the funding of the public debt, and the bill providing for the equalization of the currency, thus giving the West and South their proper proportion of circulation

IT is expected that the new census bill will fail. Unless it is passed by January 1st the statute of 1850 remains in force, and the Secretary of the Interior is required to go to work, taking the ninth census under the old law. There are so many conflicting views that it is regarded as doubtful if a new bill can be passed through both houses before the holiday recess.

IT is stated that the Panama Railroad Company, lately organized under the title of the Panama Railroad and Canal Company, will come before Congress for a subsidy to construct a ship canal over their route. They expect to increase their strength by absorbing some of the leading advocates of the Darien Canal. A number of Congressmen have already been approached on the subject.

A MAN in Worcester, Mass., who was arrested on the charge of violating the statute prohibiting excessive work for minors, has been discharged, as the statute prohibits "owners, agents, superintendents and overseers" from employing boys more than sixty hours each week, and it was shown that the accused was neither "owner, agent, superintendent or overseer," but simply a common employe.

H. GAYLORD, Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund, reports the total receipts to November 27th, inclusive, $95,200, disposed of as follows: In railroad bonds, par value seven per cent., $28,071; in United States sixes of 1868, $28,961; deposited in four banks in Luzerne county, $24,906; paid to the Disbursing Committee and Assistant Treasurer, $10,737; balance in hands of Treasurer, $7,513.

A DULUTH, Minn., correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "When I came here last spring an Indian trail was used as road and sidewalk, and five or six houses comprised the town. Now, sidewalks, elegant residences, and first class stores greet you on every corner. The telegraph carries us the pulsations of Paris and New York, and the hills resound and reecho the whistle of the locomotive."

THE agricultural farm at Amherst, Mass., containing 600 acres, has produced this year 1,200 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of potatoes, and the officers are boasting of it; but Major Morgan, of that village, on a little farm of twenty-six acres, has raised 2,000 bushels of corn, 825 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of rye, 110 bushels of buckwheat, a large quantity of oats, and kept on it 35 head of cattle and 83 horses.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has made up its detailed report of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The recapitulation is as follows: Net collections on spirits, $44,979,962; on tobacco, $23,427,482; fermented liquors, $6,075,788; banks and bankers, $3,334,808; gross receipts of railroads, insurance companies, steamboats, &c., $6,265,023; sales, $8,201,404; other special taxes, $8,752,113; incomes, $34,671,792; legacies, $1,243,688; successions, $1,186,020. Articles in schedule A, $882,281; passports, $29,453; gas, $2,115,776; stamps, $16,420,710; other articles not specially enumerated, $1,221,355; fines and penalties collected, $871,150. Total net receipts for the year, $159,679,100—being nearly fifteen millions in excess of the estimate made in the last annual revenue report.

The returns are not tabulated as they were last year, and comparisons can be made to only a limited extent. The income from sales, three million three hundred and fifty thousand greater; legacies, two hundred and eighty thousand greater; banks and bankers, one million five hundred thousand greater; stamps, one million six hundred thousand greater; spirits distilled from grain, thirty millions five hundred and forty-four thousand dollars this year, against thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars last year; chewing and smoking tobacco, one million nine hundred thousand greater than last year; cigars and cheroots, two millions greater; fermented liquors, four hundred thousand greater.

The falling off in the aggregate of the revenue for the year is, of course, due to the abolition of taxes on manufactures.

There is no doubt that the law has been much more vigorously enforced since last spring, under Grant's administration, than it was at any time under Johnson.

RUPTURE AND HERNIA.

The condition of persons afflicted with rupture is one that ought to receive immediate attention and care, for the reason that no one can tell when or how soon it may pass into an incurable or irremediable state.

Many persons are ruptured that for a long time are not aware of the fact, so that months and oftentimes years pass away without their seeking the necessary relief. So, on the other hand, many persons suppose themselves ruptured when they are not, and apply trusses of ill construction, which, in nine cases out of ten, do more harm than good.

No one need have any doubt about rupture, if they will do what they should to satisfy themselves upon the subject. DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medical Store and at his office, No. 167 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of mechanical surgery; and our readers cannot apply to an abler surgeon in that department in the United States. The Doctor has now been engaged in medicine in its various departments, for a period of nearly thirty-five years, and is supplied with every sort of Truss that may be needed for the relief or cure of ruptured persons. The Doctor has given the subject of Hernia, as well as chronic diseases of the various kinds, the most sedulous attention and study, and has succeeded in some of the most intricate and difficult cases known to the medical art. He says that scarcely a day passes without an application of a truss, and it is really a wonder that so many persons go unprotected when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

He has trusses that will suit any case and at prices far below the ordinary range, and the patient has the additional advantage of having the Truss properly applied. A great many of the Trusses sold are an injury rather than a benefit, and we have frequently removed them where they were not needed at all and where their use was exceedingly hurtful. It ought to be borne in mind that there are tumors that are not ruptures, but resemble them so closely as to baffle any person but one well skilled in the anatomy of Hernia. These cases are curable, as well as other diseases by proper appliances and treatment and those so afflicted should bear this in mind when seeking for relief.

DR. KEYSER'S personal attention every day at his Great Medical Store and office, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing* in as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

NOTICES.

☞NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH!

The supply pipe from the river to the vault at the Water Works is choked by drift-wood, and only one engine can be worked; therefore I would caution all consumers of water to be careful and not to use any more than is needed.

JOSEPH FRENCH.
de3 SUPERINTENDENT.

☞DIVIDEND.

AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 1st, 1869.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.

de2:q72 WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WHITESTOWN COAL CO.,
139 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 1st, 1869.

☞AN ELECTION FOR FIVE DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No 139 Fourth Avenue, on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869, at 7½ P. M.

de1:q67 JOHN CROFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

☞DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.

Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.

no24:q40 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

☞AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.

no24:q36 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Have just opened a large stock of elegant goods for the Holidays.

GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS,
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS,
MOSS, AGATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS.
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY,
DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES,
PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, &c.

All bought at the reduced rate of gold and will be sold cheap.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

☞Hair Jewelry made to order. de6:q83

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley.
PITTSBURGH, PA

WRINGERS.
THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice. no24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
The Lowest Prices
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

New Delaines in Beautiful Styles.
Black and Colored Poplins.
All-wool Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored French Merinos.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
Irish Country Blankets.
Barred Country Flannels.
White Country Flannels.
Heavy Coverlids.
Ladies' and Misses Long and Square Shawls.
Breakfast Shawls, Sontags.
Small Plaid Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses Furs.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth & Kid Gloves.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS.
REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c, Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc2

THE NEW JERSEY
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Assets, Over $500,000.

All Policies issued by this Company are perpetually Non-Forfeiting after the payment of one Annual Premium.

Dividends annually declared and applied on third annual premium, either on the permanent increase of the policy, or in reduction of premiums.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK,
General Agent,
167 1-2 Wood Street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞Reliable Agents wanted.
de3:q79

UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Established March 4th, 1850.

One of the oldest and most reliable institutions in the country.

ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1869, ..$3,242,077.81

A surplus over all liabilities of almost half a million dollars.

The Directors are among the most respectable financial men of New York.

REFERENCES:
H. L. BOLLMAN, Pres't M. & M. Nat. Bank.
GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't Citizens' Nat Bank.
JOHN HARPER, Pres't Bank of Pittsburgh.
JOHN WILSON, Director Union Nat. Bank.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First Nat. Bank.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE, Direc'r 2d Nat. Bank.
A. WIESE, Pres't German Sav. Bank, Alleg'y.
J. G. BACKOFEN & SON, Booksellers and Stationers.

O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Pennsylvania, 422 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

W. H. EDIE,
Agent for Allegheny county. Office in Penna. Ins. Co., 167½ Wood St. no23:q84 TTHS

STILL GREATER BARGAINS.
Another Lot New Millinery Goods
Cheaper than ever, at
MRS. ROBB'S,
91 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Velvet Hats, 35 cents.
Ruffled Collars, 10 cents.
Cord Hair Nets, 15 cents.
ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
New Lot Linen Collars,
ALL STYLES, CHEAP.
91 FEDERAL STTEET.
de2:THS

LATEST OIL STRIKE.
JUSTICE!
LIBERTY!
ECONOMY!
AND
FREE TRADE!

To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by S. C. TRAUERMAN.

The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of new Summer Clothes which fit him so comfortable as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practiced every day, and all day, at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous has now at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.
Cocoa nut suits for $7 worth $15.
Spanish suits for $9 worth $20.
Skating park suits for $12 worth $25.
500 suits, linen, at $2 50 each worth $5.
Black suits for $10 worth $20.
Boys' suits for $5 worth $10.

And a great many more too numerous to mention. Call early and secure your bargains, as we have but a few days to sell. Remember Big No. 11 Sixth street.

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

NEW BOOKS.

The Building of the Ship. By Henry W. Longfellow	3 50
How Do I Know? By the author of "What Makes Me Grow"	2 00
Dame Nature and Her Three Daughters. A Grandpapa's Talk and Stories About Natural History and Things of Daily Use. By Saintine, author of "Picciola"	1 50
Notes in England and Italy. By Mrs. Hawthorne	2 00
Ours lves. A Series of Essays on Women. By E. Lynn Linton	1 75
Discourses by Father Hyacinthe, translated by Leonard Woolsey Bacon	1 25
Railway Economy, by M. L. L. Chatelain	1 00
Our Own Birds. by Wm. L. Baily	1 50
Nidworth and His Three Magic Wands. By E. Prentiss, author of the "Susy Books"	1 25
Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean. By J. Henry Bennett, M. D	3 50

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.
192 Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1869.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats for 25c.
4 Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs for 25c.
3 Ladies' Hem'd Lawn Handkerc'fs for 25c.
Ladies' Lace Edge Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c.
Ladies' Woolen Sontags 37 1-2c.
Ladies' Full Size Square Shawls, $2 25.
A Pair of Good Size Grey Blankets for $2.60.
A Pair of Good Size White Blankets for $3.00
Good Black Waterproof Cloth, 87 1-2c. per Yard.
Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth, $1 per yard
Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel 25c. per yard.
All-wool Scarlet Flannel, 18 3-4c per yard
Good Styles Dark Delaines, 12 1-2c per yard
Striped Poplins, an extra bargain, at 18 3-4c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, double width, 25c. per yard.
Remnants of all Kinds, Closing out Cheap,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
oc21

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se18:d&T

CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
BAILEY & CO.,
Jewelers.
GRAND OPENING!!

For the FALL and CHRISTMAS TRADE of a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of all the novelties in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

FANCY GOODS, &C.
Bridal Gifts a Specialty.

BAILEY & CO. have the handsomest Store in the World, and will at all times be pleased to receive and show visitors through their establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,
NEW MARBLE STORE,
CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,
Philadelphia.
oc7:p89 TTST

RIESICK & BRO.,
FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP, NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING UP MACHINERY,
Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHELAN'S BUILDING,
No. 88 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Capt. M. Bailey,
Dan'l Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. M'Clurkan, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, Jno. S. Willock,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Capt. R. J. GRACE, Gen'l Agent.
Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
ap2:g67

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!
Over 100 Kinds.
STRICTLY RELIABLE.
At prices to compare with any, at
112 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
GEORGE BEAVEN.
no27:q51-TTHS

ALPERT & KOHLER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted Mr. Alpert's mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and Shoes for the tenderest feet. Give us a trial and be convinced.

ALPERT & KOHLER,
;n2au91 38 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa.

DREKA
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch at all very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

APPLES.—200 bbls Choice WINTER APPLES, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN GOODS,
Hand Knit Shawls,
SACQUES and HOODS.
Hosiery and Gloves, to suit all.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
BLACK SILK FRINGES.
ROMAN FRINGES, all styles & colors.

Cashmere Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroideries,
Buttons,
Ribbons, etc.

We are now offering our stock of
ARAB SHAWLS at Half Price.
GOOD SHADES OF
Blue and Green Kid Gloves.
BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,
TRAVELING SATCHELS.

☞Merchants and Dealers supplied at Eastern Rates.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 Market Street.
no23

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES,
MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
and WRISTLETS.
HOSIERY.

All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED,
FLEECED COTTON,
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO ½ HOSE,

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
GLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS,
FUR TOPPED KID,
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS,
CLOTH, BERLIN LINED & SILK GLOVES,
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES,
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds,

AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
no

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEYS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly

Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.
Golden Drips, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Carolina and Rangoin Rice.
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.

Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.
Sparkling Moselle, Scharsberg and Johannisberg, Hockheimer, Burgundy, &c.
Bradenburg & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.
do do Clarets, imported in bottles
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Catawba.
Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines
Free Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, pure.
do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.

ALSO,
Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin Imperial.
Verzenay and Sillery Champagne.
Brandies of our own selection and warranted.
j10:d43

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
de2:q65 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE,
UNDER CARE OF THE
SYNOD OF GENEVA.

This is a Christian Home, and a fully chartered and organized College, where young ladies may pursue a more thorough and extensive course of study in COLLEGIATE, ECLECTIC or ACADEMIC Departments.

TERMS—Whole expense of Tuition, including Classics and Modern Languages, with board, furnished room, light and fuel, $150 per half yearly session. Address,

REV. A. W. COWLES, D.D.,
no11:q52 PRESIDENT.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADAMS, McKEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

PITTSBURGH, November 16, 1869.
J. K. Moorhead, Calvin Adams,
Stephen Jarvis, James H. McKee,
Jacob Kinzer, David F. McKee,
S. Jarvis Adams, Turner Strowbridge.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
CALVIN ADAMS,
M. K. MOORHEAD.
PITTSBURGH, November 29 1869. de2:q70

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL
OFFER AS
SPECIALTIES
MERINOES,
For 75c., Worth $1.00,
WATERPROOFS,
$1.00, Worth $1.25.
MERINOES,
87 Cents, Worth $1.12.
BLACK ALPACAS,
37 1-2 Cents, Worth 50 Cents.
MERINOES,
$1.00, Worth $1.25.
BLACK ALPACAS,
50 Cents, Worth 62 Cents.
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
62 Cents, Worth 85 Cents.
SHAWLS,
$7.50, Worth $9.00.
no27

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾
YARD WIDE.
BORDERED SQUARES
Suitable for Parlors.
DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON
Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
oc29:q38

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d89-T-TH S

HOLIDAYS.
FOR GOOD, USEFUL AND SERVICEABLE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GO TO
J. W. BARKER & CO'S,
No. 59
MARKET STREET.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. je16:t3

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my4

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS.
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. }

Government securities and gold were suddenly run up to-day under a rumor that more currency would be issued. Gold advanced from 122¾ to 123½, declined again to 122¾, and closed at 122¾@123 under a large demand.

Bonds in sympathy with gold advanced about one and a half per cent., the new issues were very strong.

Stocks were very bouyant in the early part of the day, but declined with gold.

Money is easy on call loans, but scarce and dear on commercial paper. Business a little more lively.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 123; Silver, 120; Eighty-one's, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115⅝; do 1864, 112½; do 1865, 113¼; do, 1865, Consols, 115⅝; do 1867, 115⅝; do 1868, 115½; Ten Forties, 108¾; Adams Express Company 57¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 39; Western Union Telegraph 35; Reading, 99¼; New York Central, 90¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¼; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107¼; Chicago & North Western, 74; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88⅜; Erie, 26¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,05	$6,20
Paris, per franc	23	25
Berlin, thaler	92	94
Frankfort, florins	53	54½

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 6, 1869.

Money steady at 6@7. Sterling dull at 8½@8⅝. Gold active and firmer; opened at 122¾, advanced to 123½, fell to 122¾ and closed at 123¼. Clearances, $23,000,000.

Governments, which have been active and decidedly higher, declined in the afternoon, and closing barely steady. Coupons of '81, 118⅜; do. '62, 115¼; do. '64, 112⅜; do. '65, 113⅜; do. new, 115⅝; do. '67, 115⅝; do. '68, 115¾. Ten-Forties, 108¾; Pacifics, 107⅝.

State Bonds firm. Missouris, 90; new Tennessee, 42¼; new North Carolinas, 32¼.

Stocks have declined and are unsettled, but closed generally firm. Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; Adams Express, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 50¼; New York Central, 90; do. Scrip, 82; Erie, 26¼; do. preferred, 44; Reading, 99; Michigan Central, 120½; Lake Shore, 86; Illinois Central 134¾; Pittsburgh 82¾; North Western 74¾, preferred 107½; St Paul 70, preferred 84¼; Wabash 53¼; preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 86¾; Terre Haute 26; Chicago, Alton, 140; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¼; Sub-Treasury balance, $86,355 912.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, December 6, 1869. }

Business generally, seems to be improving slowly, though by no means active, nor is it what it should be at this season of the year; still, as already intimated, it is a little better than it has been, and the indications are that it will be better still within the next week or two. Stringency in money matters has been one of the principal causes of the stagnation in commercial circles which has prevailed for some months past, but we are in hopes that the proceeds of the coal and Pittsburgh manufactures, which have been shipped down the river on the present rise, will ease up the money market considerably; collections can then be made and there will be more effort made to business than for some time past.

It looks now as if pork packing in Pittsburgh this season will be remarkably limited. Thus far none of our packers have bought any hogs, nor is it likely that they will unless prices decline considerably—they do not consider packing hogs at present figures a safe investment. Already some of them have bought considerable green meats in Chicago, and it is more than probable that Chicago and Cincinnati will have to supply Pittsburgh with provisions next year. We notice by our telegrams of Saturday, that Chicago, notwithstanding the high prices, has packed more hogs this fall and winter than she did during the same time last year.

The flour and grain business is very dull and has been so all season. Dealers allege, and we believe it is true, that there is no margin offered them, and as a consequence, they are not disposed to employ their capital and brains, when there is no promise of any reward. We are in hopes, however, that this branch of business will improve.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—Continue dull but unchanged, ranging from $2 to $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged, sales of fair to strictly prime roll at 30@35.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@14 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 4¼.

CHESTNUTS—$4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; may be quoted at 29¼@30 cts in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—May be quoted at 12@13—packers are willing to pay 12c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples steady and in limited supply; sales at 7½@8½, as to quality. Peaches dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Sales at 37@38.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Market continues quiet and unchanged—the slight improvement in the east and west last week is about played out, and besides, at best, it did not amount to much. We continue to quote winter wheat flours at $5,50@6 per bbl.

GRAIN—There is not much wheat offering in this market, but the mills are getting all they want from the west; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.18 for fair to prime Red. Oats firm and in limited supply—47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Sales of new corn on wharf and track at 70c, and in store at 75. Rye is dull and nominally unchanged at 95@$1.00—but few cash buyers above 95 cts. Barley is dull and unchanged—$1.00@1.10 for spring, and $1.15@1.20 for fall.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales at $14@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1.45@1.48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—Demand more active and market firmer; we now quote dressed Chickens at 11@12 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—May be quoted on track at 50 cts. in bulk, and 55c sacked.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Shoulders, at 17@17½; and Sugar Cured Hams, at 23@23½c. Lard is quoted at 18½@18¾c in tierces, and 19¼@20 cts in pails.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in fair demand with sales at $2,25@2,30. Cloverseed is quoted at $7,60@7,50. No demand for Timothy Seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at $1.03@$1.05; Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, December 6, 1869. }

The oil market continues firm, especially crude for this month's delivery, which has still further advanced, while refined, also is steady though unchanged, compared with Saturday. The firmness and upward tendency in crude is attributed to the change in the weather, which at this writing, cannot be regarded as favorable for navigation, while the fact that all the pipes at Oil City have been carried away, is not without its effect. It does not look now as if the receipts of oil on the present water would be as large as was generally expected, and, as a consequence, some of the shorts who refused to cover last week at 15½, are now willing to pay 16½ and even 16¾. If the weather would again turn soft, and it is possible that it may, and the pipes at Oil City again got into working order, the market would doubtless again break-down, but of this the prospects at present are not very encouraging.

CRUDE.

As already noted the market is stronger, and compared with Saturday, prices have still further advanced. Sales 500 bbls seller this month at 16½; 1,000 at 16⅝; and 1,000 at 16¾. At the close, 16¾ was being offered and 16⅞@17 asked. There seems to be no inquiry for any other delivery, excepting December, and so far as we can learn, the "shorts" are about the only buyers.

REFINED.

December opened weak and was quoted weak at 32½; subsequently there were two sales of 500 each at 32⅝, and at the close 33 was bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

H. W. C. Tweedle 80 bbls, on account G. S. Thomas; Wagner & Leech 320, on account G. S. Thomas; Pennock & Beeson 80, on account T. Chess; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Fairview Oil Works 80, on account Fisher Bro.
Total .... 648 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lyons & Co., 443 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 545 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 20 bbls tar to Wood, Morrel & Co., Johnstown.
Lockhart, F. & Co., 12 bbls ref. oil to Wood, Morrel & Co., Jonstown.
Forsyth Bro. & Co. 226 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works 254 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total .... 1,481 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 2600 bales uplands at 25½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; there is a moderate export demand for low grades; extra, $9; receipts, 18,245 bbls. Whisky firmer at $1,05@1,07; sales of 450 bbls. Wheat firm and quiet; receipts, 134,832 bus; sales 48,000 bus No. 2 spring at $1,30@1,31, winter red and amber white, $136@1,38. Barley unchanged. Oats lower and dull, with sales of 41,000 bus, closing at 63@64c for western; receipts, 68,233 bus. Corn quiet, with sales of 37,000 bus sound mixed at $1,10½@1,11½. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Produce dull. Pork quiet and steady; sales 800 bbls new mess at $32@32,75c and future delivery at $32@32,25. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon steady with moderate demand. Lard quiet, sales of 600 tierce at 19¼c for prime steam. Butter quiet and dull. Eggs unchanged.

Dry goods quiet and generally unchanged. Stewart has bought from agents the entire stock of Pacific mills merinos which have been selling regularly at 40 and 35c. for letters A. and A. A. and now selling them at 21@26c respectively for poor styles, and 2½c higher for selections.

Beeves count 5,050 for the week and 2,200 for to-day; market good and about all sold; prices are ½c better than last Monday and ¼c better than on Friday. A snow storm suggested blocked up roads, and stimulated butchers, and prices ranged at 11 to 16½c, with a few bulls at 9c, and a small number of extra fat cattle at 17c. The average was strong on 14½c; Texans 11@13c and other ordinary steers showed the greatest advance. Sheep quoted at 12c higher, but not all selling; total 24,125, on sale to-day 8,460. Thin sheep sell at 4@4½@5c; fair to good 5½@6c; prime to extra 6½@7½c. Hogs weak at 10@11c; total 20,130, to-day 51 cars; dressed sell at 13½@13¾c; western dressed scarce and higher; sales 2,600 head at 9@9½c for extra, 9¾@10c for choice, 7@8½c for fair to good, 5@6½c for common. Sheep in fair demand at an advance; sales 12,000 head at 5@6½c. Hogs advanced 5c; sales 3,000 head at $15@15,25 per cwt. net for corn fed.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Flour, slightly lower; sales at $3,87½@5,37½, for fair to choice and spring extra; $3,25; for spring superfine; and $6 25@6,55 for winter extra. Wheat, dull at 2@2½c lower; sales at 92½c for No. 1, and 88¾@89½c for No. 2; for future delivery the latter sold at 88¾@89½c, seller December; 89½@90c, seller last half do; 90¾@91½c, buyer month; and 90¾@91½c seller January; during the afternoon sales were made at 88½c, cash and seller December. Corn, dull and irregular, closing at 78¼@79c for No. 2; optional trading was 77¾@78½c, seller the month; 78¼@79c seller last half; and 79¾@80½c seller January; in the afternoon market nominally at 78½c. Oats in fair demand at 42@42½c, closing at inside figure. Rye: market easier but steady, with buyers at 77c for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at 80@83c for No. 2. Highwines firm and buoyant at 97c for wooden bound and 98c for iron. Provisions dull and easier for all descriptions. Mess Pork $31 cash, with sales 3,150 bbls, seller January, closing nominal at $30,50@31 cash, and $31,50@31,75 seller February; at close of market there were sellers at $31, seller January, and $31,50 buyer the month. Lard without material change; sales at 18¼@18½c. Dry salted shoulders quiet at 11½c for green. Hams quiet at 14½c. Dressed Hogs less active, closing at 12¼@12¾c for choice lots, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts—8 594 bbls flour, 69,120 bushels wheat, 12,275 corn, 13,082 oats, 1,050 rye, 22,050 barley, 1,902 dressed hogs. Shipments—5,700 bbls flour, 2,350 bush wheat, 6,577 corn, 4,100 oats, 1,480 rye, 4,395 barley, 2,081 dressed hogs.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged at 23@23½c. Bacon dull; shoulders held at 14½c and sides at 17½c, and 18c for clear rib and clear sides. Lard firm and saleable, at 17½c for steam and 18½c for kettle rendered, but it is held ½c higher. Hogs dull, packers holding off; whole range at $9,75@10,30; receipts 6,800 head. Green Meats dull, closing at 11@14@15½c. Hams alone 15½c. Butter unchanged at 30@35c. Eggs declined to 36@37c. No change in oil. Sugar dull and ½@¼c lower. Coffee unchanged. Coal lower; Youghiogheny $11 afloat. Clover Seed firm at 15c per pound. Timothy Seed firm at $4. Gold 122¾ buying. Exchange steady, at ¼ discount buying.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—Flour market steady and unchanged. Buckwheat market steady and the demand good at $7,75@8,50. Wheat dull and inactive, but firm and unchanged; No. 1 red winter $1,10; No. 2 do $1,13. Corn firm and unchanged, but inactive and held at $1 for No. 1, 98c for No. 2. Oats market unchanged and quiet; light sales of No 1 State at 51c. Rye dull and nominal at 95@$1 for No 1; 90c for No 2. Barley dull, inactive and prices are nominal. Petroleum market unchanged and firm; refined held at 28¼@29c in large lots; 31@32c in small lots; crude steady at $6,50 per bbl.

TOLEDO, December 6.—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1,30; No 1 white Michigan held at $1 24@$1,22½; amber, $1,13; No. 1 red, $1,15 bid; No. 2 red, $1,09. Corn unchanged; new 90c. Oats unchanged; No. 1, 53c.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Snow commenced to fall this morning, fell a couple of inches but melted at noon. Cotton unchanged; middlings 23½c. Whisky dull at 97@98c. Mess Pork dull and drooping; it was offered at $30,50@$31; no sales. No demand for Bulk Meats and prices are nominal; shoulders are offered at 11¾@12c, and sides at 15½c.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady, 89½c for No. 1, 87½c for No. 2. Oats in better demand, 47½c for No. 2. Corn unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs unsettled, $12,25@12,75. Receipts: 3,000 bbls flour, 7,000 bush wheat. Shipments: 4,000 bbls flour.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—Cotton market quiet; sales low middlings at 23½c; good ordinary at 22c.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Cotton; sales of 16 bales of good ordinary to low middlings at 22½@23c.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Cotton dull, 23¼c; receipts 2,921 bales, exports 3,312 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 5.—22 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, J Moorhead; 1 do do, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Superior Iron Mills; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 4 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Loomas & Collard; 25 bxs cheese, W Haslage; 98 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 11 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 24 bbls high wines, S McCrickart; 25 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 31 bbls molasses, Knox & Co; 8 tubs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 40 sewing machine, W Sumner & Co; 7 bgs feathers, F G Craighead; 23 sks rags, 11 reams paper, Godfrey & Clark, 19 sks buckwheat flour, S B Floyd & Co; 300 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 11 bales rags, R Christy; 16 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 13 bbls flour, W Riddle; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 4 cars lime stone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 50 sks oat meal, H Schnelbach; 82 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 160 sks wheat, Hitchcock; McC & Co; 59 bbls cranberries, Woodworth & D; 1 car castings, M Kelly; 100 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 65 bdls spokes, M McWhinny; 9 bdls steel, 5 plates do, Singer, Nimick & Co; 145 bdls spokes, Hare & Bro; 10 bbls flour, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 10 bales hops, Gilmore, S & Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 132 bgs middlings, H Conrad; 1 car scrap iron, Tim Maloney; 163 sks flaxseed, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 120 green hides, G Henderson; 2 cars bone dust, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 6.—2 cars staves, Lewis Walters; 20 hhds bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 3 cars staves, Hastings & Davis; 4 bbls eggs, 8 pkgs dry apples, W H Graff & Co; 4 bbls dry peaches, Head & Metzgar; 6 bgs scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 89 bgs barley, F Schield; 2 kegs butter, Bigger & Lewis; 120 hides, D Chesnut & Co; 121 do do, G N Hoffstott; 5 bbls oil, E Heazleton; 5 do do 16 bxs candles, J H Lippincott; 99 bgs meal, J W Thursby; 1 car bran, W J Williams; 1 car lumber, G H Dollar; 3 cars old iron, John Hammond; 2 do staves, M P Adams Bro; 1 do lumber, W C Cooper; 250 pigs lead, Excelsior Glass Co; 5 tcs lard, Dalzell & Townsend; 50 do do, J H Parker; 2 cars metal, Looms & Collard; 140 bxs starch, C Morningstar; 5 bbls whisky, J F Bennett; 3 do do, W Haslage.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD December 6.—1 car potatoes, P Gibbons; 2 do do, Woodworth & D; 1 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 100 bbls lime, J B Cadfield; 4 cars ore, Shoenberger & B; 2 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 2 do do, Reamer & Co; 1 do l s ore, J Wood & Co; 9 casks p ashes, Bakewell P & Co; 15 half bbls butter, C A Boucher; 10 cases handles, J Woodwell & Co; lot s steel, Anderson, W & Co; 5 bbls oil, Johnson & S; 33 sks rye, H Knox; 9 sks oats, F G Craighead; lot stone, J C Vincent; 65 bbls apples, 22 do d do, G A Martin.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 6.—2 cars lumber, T Wach & Co; 326 hides, A & J Groetzinger; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 5 do cooperage, Raiya & R; 233 sks oats, Smith, Duff & Co; 1 car wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 150 bgs oats, Voeghtly & Kopp; 20 do do, J Kitchen; 1 car shingles, McCurdy & McGinniss; 1 do lumber, Phelps, Park & Co; 10 bales broom corn, E B Mathews; 1 car lime, S Drum; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 50 bbls flour, 100 bgs feed, M Steel & Son; 1 car lumber, Jos McBriar; 35 bbls flour, J Snouffer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 6.—3 pkgs sundries, Wilson & Son, 1 bbls oil, Anderson & Maxwell, 3 kgs paint, Citizens White Lead Work; 2 sks seed, 16 do flour, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 bbl butter, 1 do chestnuts, 1 do h do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 car metal, Brown & Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead.

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
W. D. of Pennsylvania, }
PITTSBURGH, December 4th, 1869. }

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN HENRY KLINK, of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
de6:q12

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss:—SARAH E. MEYERS, by her next friend, [illegible], vs. JAMES MEYERS. In Court of Common Pleas, No. 133, June Term, 1869. Libel in Divorce.
To James Meyers, the respondent above named: You are hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER next, to show cause, if any you have, why the said Sarah E. Meyers should not be divorced from you by the decree of said Court, agreeably to the prayer of her petition, as filed in the above case.
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1869. } se28:d31-T

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 489, DECEMBER TERM, 1869.

In the matter of the application of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

For amendments to Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for Amendments to the Charter of said Church, and that the same will be granted at the next Term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed.

J. H. WALTER
Prothonotary.
oc26:q73:T

IN RE-WIDENING OF ERIN STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, Court of Quarter Sessions, No. 17, March session, 1869, Miscellaneous docket. All persons interested are hereby notified that the assessment of damage and benefits, as made by the viewers appointed by the Court in the above case, has been approved, and all parties assessed with benefits are hereby required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, otherwise they will be entered as liens against property and collected according to law.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney,
No. 108 Fifth avenue.
no20:q79

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JAMES WILSON, dec'd, late of Second ward, Allegheny City all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARTHA WEAVER,
Administratrix,
Or GEO. R. COCHRAN,
60 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
oc5:p46:T

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of ECKHARD DENNY, late of East Deer Township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate will please present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
se7:n95 T JAMES M. DENNY, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of JAMES COCHRAN, late of Snowden township, Allegheny county, dec'd, to pay to the undersigned, and all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARGARET COCHRAN, Executrix.
PETER BOYER, Executor.
no25

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of all descriptions.
Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.
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THE NEW
China Sets, Parian Statuetts,
Vases and Fancy Articles, now opening for the Fall Trade, at
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No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.
N. B.—A large assortment of Fine White Granite Ware for family and hotel use always on hand. oc7

RIVER NEWS.

River was about stationary last evening with eight feet five inches in the channel. Weather has again turned cold—mercury at 4 P. M. was down to 28.

There has been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, with the exception of the packets.

The R. C. Gray from Cincinnati, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Wild Duck was unavoidably detained from leaving yesterday, but she will positively depart for New Orleans to-day.

The following additional coal packets have departed: For Louisville—Baltic 141,000; Collier, 112,000; For Cincinnati—Lion, 110,000; New Orleans—Grand Lake, 150,000.

The Sallie, Capt. Thos. S. Calhoun, is filling up rapidly for New Orleans and will be the first boat out after the Wild Duck.

It is reported the tow boat Simpson Horner struck one of her barges against one of the piers of the Steubenville bridge, and the inference of course, is that it was sunk, although it was not so stated.

The Lark, with three boats of coal for the tow of the Grand Lake, stuck them on the head of Montgomery Island on Sunday evening.

—The Louisville Courier of Thursday says: Capt. Wash. Weaver, clerk of the steamer Tyrone, was united in marriage Tuesday evening to Mrs. Mary A. Gleaves.

—The Pauline Carroll left New Orleans for St. Louis on Monday, with 1,000 bars railroad iron, 800 bxs sugar, and other freight. The Bismarck arrived with 477 bales cotton, 3,822 sks corn, 5 hhds tobacco, and 3,160 bbls flour.

—Louisville telegram: The channels are now entirely clear. The steamer Walker passed under the bridge with perfect ease. First-class side-wheel steamers will not attempt to ascend the falls any more, and will make Portland their landing point.

—Navigation is done for north of Dubuque. The Gault attempted to make a trip to McGregor on Friday last, from that place, but after venturing up as far as the Maquoketa the trip was abandoned, the freight discharged at Dubuque, and the boat brought to Fulton for winter quarters.

RIVER PACKETS.
MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.
FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer SALLIE .... Capt. T. S. CALHOUN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to de3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The powerful Towboat WILD DUCK and Barges Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave on THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 4 P. M. For Freight, apply on board or to Capt. J. W. ANAWALT, or to CHARLES BARNES or to de3 GURIEST & PORTER, Agents.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET. Leaves Pittsburgh FRIDAY 12 M. Leaves Cincinnati MONDAY, 4 P. M. The new and splendid side-wheel Passenger Steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, George L. Keppert, Clerk, will leave as announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, de4 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

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THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON. Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
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se11
DECORATIONS.—In Wood, Marble and Fresco imitations for Walls and Ceilings of Dining Rooms, Halls, &c., at No. 107 Market street. ly27 JOSEPH R. HUGHES & BRO.
STAMPED GOLD PAPERS for Parlors, at No. 107 Market street, ly27 JOSEPH R. HUGHES & BRO.

1854
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COUGH CURE
A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.
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APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.
Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.
Also, a full assortment of
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To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pill, must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after 11 P. M., Sunday NOV. 14th, 1869, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 am	*Southern Ex.	5:20 am
Fast Line	1:45 am	*Pacific Ex.	2:10 am
Wall's No. 1	5:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brinton Ac No1	7:50 am	Mail Train	8:10 am
Wall's No. 2	8:50 am	Brinton Ac.	10:20 am
Cincinnati Ex.	9:20 am	Bra'ks Ac No 1	5:1[illegible] pm
Johnstown Ac	10:50 am	Cincin'ti Ex.	12:35 pm
Bra'ks Ac No1	7:00 pm	Wall's No. 2	11:51 am
Pittsb'gh Ex.	1:30 pm	Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm
Pacific Exp's.	1:50 pm	Bra'ks Ac No2	8:20 pm
Wall's No. 3	2:50 pm	Phila. Express	3:50 pm
Bra'ks Ac No 2	9:55 pm	Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
Brinton Ac No 2	1:10 pm	*Fast Line	7:40 pm
Way Passen'r	10:20 pm	Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm

*These trains make close connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express leaves daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On [illegible] Passenger Trains [illegible] Railroad will ar[illegible] Federal Street De[illegible]

Arrive.			
Springd'e No 1	6[illegible]		
Freeport No. 1	8[illegible]		
Express	10[illegible]		
Sharpb'g No. 1	1[illegible]		
Freeport No. 2	4:05 pm	Springd'e No.	[illegible]
Mail	5:50 pm	Freeport No. 2	5:20 pm
Springd'e No 2	6:30 pm	Springd'e No 2	6:30 pm

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 p. m.

The train [illegible] m. make [illegible] ker's line [illegible] Through [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] Pittsburg[illegible]

For furt[illegible]

The We[illegible] assume an[illegible] except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869. PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. From NOV. 14th, 1869, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Ex.	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex.	1:53 a m
Rochester "	2:48 p m	Enon "	9:13 am
Enon "	4:48 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 pm
Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 pm	Bea'r Falls "	3:43 pm
Bea'r Falls "	6:13 pm	Leetsdale "	4:33 pm
Leetsdale "	10:42 pm	"	7:33 pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:12 pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 am

[illegible] p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily.
[illegible] 08 m. Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
no15

CHANGE OF TIME.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH		ARRIV IN PITTSBURGH	
Day Ex.	7:15 a m	Day Ex.	5:30 p m
Night Ex.	8:00 p m	Night Ex.	7:00 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	1st Hulton	6:45 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	2d Hulton	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	5:00 p m	3d Hulton	4:10 p m
4th Hulton	11:00 p m	4th Hulton	7:15 p m
Freeport Ac.	9:30 a m	Soda Works	7:55 a m
Soda Works	6:30 p m	Freeport Ac.	6:15 p m
Brady's B Ac	3:15 p m	Brady's B Ac	10:05 a m
Church	1:00 p m	Church	10:10 a m

Express trains stop only at principal points, Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
THOMAS M. KING, Ass't. Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 14th, 1869, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	2:08 a. m.	12:13 p. m.
Southern Express	2:28 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fast line	9:18 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Mixed Acc'n	5:4[illegible] a. m.	6:53 p. m.
McDonald's Acc'n No. 1	11:48 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	3:43 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald's Acc'n. No. 2	5:53 p. m.	3:43 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p. m.	9:58 a. m.

[illegible] P. M. Express will leave daily.
12:13 P. M. Mail will arrive daily.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio.
no15

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, November 17th, 1869, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accomd'n	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Unt'n	3:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.
West Newton Accom'd	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accomd'n	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Ac. to McK'sport	10:20 P. M.	5:45 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For tickets apply to
E. M. RAYMOND, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. no8

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Eastern Division.

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Two Trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE, AND All Points in the Territories,

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With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

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Be sure and ask for tickets via THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
J. H. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Tic[illegible] at A[illegible]

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Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au16 St. Louis, Missouri.

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MODERATOR
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It is a sure protection from accidents originating from defective flues and pipes are used as conductors for heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c. Wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired, I will send on application right to manufacture or use the above invention. Also Territorial rights to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges either by State or county.
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J. B. HARRIS.
GERMANTOWN, KY.

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WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
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FRED'K ATVATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

TREASURY REPORT.

(Continued from First Page.)

impracticable to resume and maintain specie payment. When the product of the industry exported shall be equal substantially to the products of other countries imported, there will be no demand for specie for export except what may arise from the circumstances that our bonds abroad are sent home and sold in our market, and the proceeds exported in coin. When the credit of the country shall be fully established in Europe, and there shall be no doubt either of our ability or disposition to meet all of our obligations, bonds heretofore and now to a large extent held by merchants and bankers will be transferred to capitalists for permanent investment. When this change shall have taken place, the probability of our securities being sent home under the influence of political or financial disturbances in England will be very light, and when, as a concurring fact, our exports, exclusive of public securities, shall be equal to our import, specie payments may be resumed without even a temporary embarrassment to the business of the country.

One of the most efficient means of strengthening the country, in its financial relations with other countries, is the development of our commercial marine. The returns show that a very large amount of the foreign trade is in English hands. We are not only thus dependent upon a rival country for the performance of the business which should be in the hands of our own people, but our ability to maintain specie payments is materially dimished. If the entire foreign trade of the country, both of exports and imports, were carried on in American ships, their earnings would not be less than seventy five millions of dollars. Were the trade exclusively in American hands a large part of this difference of forty-seven millions of dollars would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New York a thousand barrels of flour for six thousand dollars, and exports it to Liverpool in an American vessel, and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, a bill of exchange may be drawn against the proceeds and an invoice of goods of the value of seven thousand dollars purchased in England entirely liquidated, although at the custom house at New York there would be an apparent balance against the country of one thousand dollars. But if, on the other hand, the thousand barrels of flour are exported in a British vessel, the proceeds of the flour realized in New York, and which can be applied to the payment of goods bought in England, will be only six thousand dollars, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of a thousand dollars. This familiar example shows the importance of re establishing our commercial supremacy upon the ocean, and I deem it, therefore, essential to our prosperity that the shipping interest of the country be fostered, not only as a nursery of seamen, but also as an essential agency in enabling the Government to institute and maintain specie payments. It is an interest also which in its development is as important to the States and people remote from the seacoast, as it is to the maritime sections. Every addition to our facilities for the export of the products of the interior is as advantageous to the producer as to the merchant and ship builders of the coast.

While I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to delay resumption until our proper commercial position is regained, I am satisfied that the development of the navigation and ship building interests will improve the credit and rapidly augment the wealth of the country.

The suggestions that I have made indicate my opinion that it will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest bearing debt of the country is represented by five twenty bonds, and held by European merchants, bankers and manufacturers. The questions that have been raised in regard to the nature of the obligation assumed by the Government in the issue of these bonds, have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and consequently they are largely held in this country and Europe, for speculative purposes, by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever an advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or when political or financial disturbances may create a demand for the money for other purposes.

It is probable that from seven to nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent, by persons who will dispose of them under the influences to which I have referred; such a panic as exploded in Europe in 1866, at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war, would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale to embarrass business, and in case of resumption, to cause the suspension of the banks. It is, therefore, in my judgment essential that the largest part of the five twenty bonds be withdrawn, and that other bonds be substituted in their place, issued upon terms and conditions which admit of no doubt.

In fine, the practical question is not merely the resumption of specie payment. As a measure by itself, it is not difficult, but the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained, not only in time of tranquility, but also in peace. Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency.

It is probable that some decrease in the volumne of its paper will ultimately be necessary, and I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in amount not exceeding two million dollars, in any one month. Thus will the country be brought gradually, it may be, and yet without disaster, into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy if not unavoidable.

On the 1st of December, 1869, the principal of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to $2,605,286,789 82. Of this amount the sum of $356,113,258 50 is represented in United States notes bearing no interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be reduced from the ordinary revenue of the country, if Congress shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was $38,885,561 60, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the public debt. There were outstanding also certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of $36,862,940; these certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three items amount in the aggregate to $431,861,763,-18, and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessary to be considered.

Of the loan of January 1st, 1861, the sum of $7,022,000, is outstanding and payable on the first of January, 1871. The loan of 1858, of $20,000,000, is payable in 1873; the bonds known as ten-forty bonds, amounting to $194,567,300, are not payable until 1884. The six per cent. bonds, payable in 1881, amount to $283,-677,000. As the bonds known as eighty-one and ten forties, amounting in the aggregate to $478,244,900, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is necessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan.

The Five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,602,671,100, are either due or will soon become due, and it is to this class of the public debt, and to this class alone, that attention should be directed. Of this amount the sum of $55,477,800 has been purchased since March last, and the bonds are now held by the Government.

Before any measure for funding the Five-twenty bonds can be consummated, the Government will be able to purchase at least seventy-five million dollars more. There will then remain, on the first of July next, about $1,450,000,000 of the Five-twenty bonds in the hands of public creditors.

Of the entire indebtedness of the United States, only the unimportant sum of $27,000,000 will be due and payable previous to 1874.

Under these circumstances, it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of 5-20 bonds, which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the 1st of July next; but that $250,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain either for purchase or redemption previous to 1874. Should the sum of $250,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt would be in a condition to be easily redeemed between 1874 and 1881. The 10-40 bonds could be paid, and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the proposed loan to $1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment previous to 1881 the sum of about $670,000,000, or hardly more than $60,000,000 a year.

Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,200,-000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of $400,000,000 each. The first class of $400,000,000 to be payable in fifteen years, and to be paid on twenty years; the second class of $400,000,000 to be payable in twenty years, and to be paid in twenty-five years; the third class of $400,000,000 to be payable in twenty-five years, and to be paid in thirty years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these: First—That the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin. Second—That the bonds known as 5-20 bonds shall be received in exchange for new bonds. Third—That the principal be payable in this country, and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may desire. Fourth—That the rate of interest shall not exceed 4½ per cent. per annum. Fifth—That the subscribers in Europe shall receive their interest at London, Paris, Berlin, or Frankfort, as they may elect. Sixth—That the bonds, both principal and interest, shall be free from all taxes, deductions, or abatements of any sort, unless it shall be thought wise to subject citizens of the United States to such tax upon income and from bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon incomes derived from other money investments.

There are two reasons, and each seems to be a controlling reason, why bonds should be exempt from State and local taxation. If not so exempt, the amount of the taxes imposed by the local authority will be added to the interest the Government will be forced to pay, and thus the National Government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities. Secondly, Inasmuch as the ability to borrow may, under some circumstances, be essential to the preservation of Government, the powers should not, even in time of peace and prosperity, be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the National Government is maintained. The right to use its lawful powers, free from any condition, restriction or claim of another is an essential condition of sovereignty, and the National Government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular.

In offering the new loan, citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin, according to the terms of the bonds issued, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever. In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan, I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and those who first subscribe be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions, respectfully, shall be made.

I further recommend, in connection with the proposed loan, that banks established under the act to provide a national currency be required to substitute bonds that may be issued under the proposed loan for those now deposited as security for the redemption of their bills. Should any bank be unwilling to accept the said condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter, and authority given for the organization of new banks to supply the deficiency thus created.

An essential condition to the success of the proposed new loan is the continuance of the present revenue system. A chief means by which the present holder of Five-twenty bonds can be induced to surrender them, and receive a bond upon longer time and at a lower rate of interest, is the certainty furnished by the magnitude of the national revenue that these bonds are soon to be redeemed. We must be prepared to offer them the alterative either of accepting the new bond at a lower rate of interest, or payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the 5-20 bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $1,000,000,000, or $1,200,000,000, the revenues can be reduced materially, and yet sufficient sums be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principal annually. Should our success in negotiating the loan be equal to my expectations, based upon the fact that the ability and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming the bonds of the United States will command the highest rates in the markets of the world, we shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing taxation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1868, the amount of outstanding 3 per cent. certificates and compound interest notes, convertible into 3 per cent. certificates, was $71,604,-890. On the 30th of June, 1869, the amount outstanding was $54,991,410, showing a reduction of $16,613,400 in that form of indebtedness. On the first of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to $49,716,150, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of $12,888,740. The three per cent. certificates are a substitute to a considerable extent for United States notes, being largely held by the banks as a portion of their reserve, and thus indirectly, though not to their full nominal value, they swell the volume of the currency. I recommend that provision be made for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates within a reasonable time, and as a compensating measure for the reduction in the currency which would then be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled, to an amount not exceeding $35,000,000 in the aggregate. The redemption of the three per cent. certificates, and the additions to the banking capital, might be so arranged as not to produce serious disturbance in the finances or business of the country, while additional banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

There are two evils in the present banking system which require a remedy by prompt and efficient legislation. The first is the practice, on the part of banks, of allowing interest upon deposits. The effect of the practice is that moneys in the hands of individuals, which otherwise might be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes, are diverted into the custody of the banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, the payment can be obtained at a moment's notice. Country banks and others, remote from the large centres of trade, having received money on deposit for which they pay interest, are anxious to transfer such funds to other banks, from which they will receive an equal or larger amount of interest in return. They are stimulated also by the desire to place their funds where they can be at all times commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are placed on deposit with the banks in the cities, especially in the city of New York, which is the great centre of trade and finance for the Atlantic coast. In the ordinary course of trade the currency of the country tends rapidly to the cities. It is unwise to stimulate this tendency by artificial means.

But the evil does not end with the impoverishment of the country. As the banks in the cities may be called upon at any moment to respond to the drafts of their depositors, they decline to make loans representing such funds upon commercial paper payable on time, but insist upon making call loans, as they are termed, with Government bonds or other obligations pledged as collateral security. Merchants generally will not borrow in large sums payable upon demand. The consequence is that moneys thus accumulated in the city banks are loaned to persons engaged in speculative pursuits. The extent of this evil is seen in the fact of the bank loans in the city of New York, in October, 1868, $98,000,000 were upon commercial paper, and $68,000,000 upon demand, with a pledge of collaterals, and in October, 1869, $99,000,000 were upon commercial paper, and $59,000,000 upon demand. In the former year ninety-one per cent., and in the latter year thirty seven per cent. of the loans made by the New York banks were upon demand.

A further result is seen in the fact that parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for legitimate commercial purposes, pay from three to six per cent. additional interest per annum, as compared with persons who borrow money for speculative purposes.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that a law be passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their capital.

I am satisfied, also, that the practice of certifying checks, even when funds are not in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check, is fraught with evil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$180,048,426 63
Internal Revenue	158,356,460 86
Lands	4,020,344 34
Direct Tax	765,685 61
Miscellaneous Sources	27,752,829 77
Total, Exclusive of Loans	370,943,747 21
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil Service	56,474,061 53
Pensions and Indians	35,519,541 84
War Department	78,501,990 61
Navy Department	20,000,757 97
Interest on the Public Debt	130,694,242 80
Premium on 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes	300,000 00
Total, Exclusive of Loans	321,490,597 75
Receipts in Excess of Expenditures	49,453,149 46

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$52,308,921 86
Internal Revenue	47,026,352 51
Lands	893,864 68
Miscellaneous Sources	7,412,483 57
Total, exclusive of loans	108,831,622 03
EXPENDITURES.	
After deducting the amount of repayments by disbursing officers and others, viz.:	
Civil Service	15,102,200 65
Indians and pensions	12,537,542 79
War department	13,999,808 59
Navy Department	5,782,630 94
Interest on the public debt	37,462,278 76
Total, exclusive of loans	85,480,514 59
Receipts in excess of expenditures	23,351,107 44

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the three remaining quarters of the year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$135,000,000 00
Internal Revenue	127,000,000 00
Lands	4,000,000 00
Miscellaneous Sources	20,000,000 00
Total	$286,000,000 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil Sources	$40,000,000 00
Pensions to Indians	21,000,000 00
War Department	40,500,000 00
Navy Department	14,000,000 00
Interest on Public Debt	93,750,000 00
Total	$209,250,000 00
Receipts in excess of expenditures	76,750,000 00
And estimated receipts and expenditures based upon the existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:	
RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$185,000,000 00
Internal Revenue	175,000,000 00
Lands	5,000,000 00
Miscellaneous Sources	28,000,000 00
Total	$393,000,000 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, Foreign and Miscellaneous	$60,000,000 00
Interior and Indians and Pensions	34,000,000 00
War Department	53,000,000 00
Navy Department	18,000,000 00
Interest on the Public Debt	126,000,000 00
Total	$291,000,000 00
Estimated Receipts in excess of expenditure	102,000,000 00

The foregoing estimates of receipts are made upon the assumption that the laws now in force relating to customs and internal revenue will not be so changed as to materially affect the revenue, and the estimates of expenditures are based upon the expectation that no extraordinary appropriations will be made.

(Signed.) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

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[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 6.—The political programme of Emile Ollivier and his partizans has been adopted with some reservations by the city seven liberal deputies who are forming into a separate party. On the basis of this new party the formation of a parliamentary ministry under Ollivier will be possible.

M. Glais Orqeru, the opposition candidate, has been elected to the Corps Legislatif from the Fourth district of Paris, receiving 17,000 votes.

Letters from Madrid assert that Gen. Prim shows decided leaning in the direction of the republican party.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PORT AU PRINCE, November 26, VIA HAVANA, December 6.—The revolutionary army now hold possession of the whole northern Cape. Haytien was taken by assault on November 13. The followers of Salnave took refuge in the American consulate. The loss of Salnave's steamers render his situation precarious, and matters in South America look bad. Salnave has caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor for life.

It is reported that the revolutionary fleet intends to blockade Port au Prince.

KINGSTON, Jac. Nov. 25 via Havana, December 6.—The Government authorities have captured a large lot of arms in Port Maria. It is reported that they were landed by a boat which intended to take them to Cuba, but was pursued by a Spanish cruiser.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 6.—Several vessels engaged in blockade running during the late American war have been chartered for the Suez Canal traffic.

Dispatches from Port Said report that the Royal Sable and several other vessels got aground in the Canal, but all were towed off.

A correspondent of the London Times has been prohibited entering the Papal States.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 6.—It is reported that the Prussian foreign office has sent out a circular denying that there is any foundation whatever for the charge originating in Austria that Prussia encourages the insurrection in Dalmatia.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, December 6.—The ministerial crisis is still pending. General Cialdini has been asked by the King to form a new Cabinet.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, December 6.—The steamers Maine, Manhattan and Iowa, from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 6.—*Evening*.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money; 92¼@92⅜, account. American securities closed firmer: 5-20s—'62s, 85¾; '65s, 84⅝; 67s, 86⅜; 10-40s, 81¾; Eries 20¾; Atlantic & Great Western 100¾.

FRANKFORT, December 6.—Bonds firm at 91⅝@91¾.

PARIS, December 6.—Bourse firm; rentes, 72f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 10,000 bales. California white Wheat 9s 11d; red western 8s 6d@8s 7d; winter 9s 2d. Flour 22s. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 111s 7d. Beef 107s 6d for new. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d for new. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 8d. Tallow 45s 9d. Turpentine 28s.

LONDON, December 6.—Tallow 47s 3d. refined Petroleum easier at 1s 1½d. Sugar 39s@39s 6d on spot and firmer for both: 28s 6d@29s afloat.

ANTWERP, December 6.—Petroleum firm at 61¼f.

HAVRE, December 6.—Cotton market quiet.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Chas. Vanduzen, of New York, offers five thousand dollars to form a vigilance committee to rid that city of thieves and murderers.

—The special Commissioner of Japan to the Sandwich Islands sailed for Honolulu yesterday to investigate the condition of their countrymen on the plantations of the islands.

—John Brenneman, who has been on his trial the past few days at Morris, Illinois, for killing his father, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to the State prison for life.

—A wealthy citizen, Mr. Charles Vanduzen, has donated $50,000 to form a Vigilance Committee to rid New York city of thieves and murderers, the Committee to be organized Jan. 1st.

—Joshua Jones and Lewis Carpenter, of New Castle, Delaware, both colored, were sentenced to death, on February 4th, for an atrocious assault on Mrs. Mary Meredith, a white woman.

—Lieutenant General Sheridan's health is so much improved that he was enabled to ride out yesterday. He intends to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Cumberland at Indianapolis on the 15th and 16th.

—A government detective has conferred with ex-deputy Collector Blatchford, at Montreal, Canada, and induced him to return to New York. He states that he was by no means the principal in the alleged drawback frauds, and that he has been made a scapegoat by others.

—A letter from Madrid reports the satisfactory progress of Minister Sickles' Cuban diplomacy with the Spanish cabinet. Native prejudices were being dissipated rapidly, and the question of the sale and transfer of the island was talked over quietly during the recess of a very pleasant ministerial feast.

—A letter from Madrid reports the progress of Minister Sickles' Cuba diplomacy, with the members of the Spanish Cabinet, to Nov 7th, Native prejudices were being dissipated rapidly, and the question of the sale and transfer of the island was talked over quietly, during the recess of a very pleasant ministerial feast.

—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that A. D. Richardson came to his death from the effects of a pistol ball discharged by McFarland. The prisoner being examined, made a brief statement, by his counsel, John Graham. He waited for his vindication on the impartial trial guaranteed to him by the laws of the State. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MR. JOSEPH MASON, a retired capitalist of Birmingham, England, is trying to eclipse the generosity of the late George Peabody. He has already given three hundred thousand pounds sterling (one million and a half dollars) to construct and endow an orphanage and almshouse near Birmingham. He has also initated other benefactions of nearly an equal amount—and all to the benefit of the laboring classes.

AN exact calculation shows the reduction of the public debt during the last nine months to be as follows:

Reduction from March 1,	$71,903,425 00
" per month, -	7,989,261 60
" per week, - -	1,843,680 00
" per day, - -	262,421 63
" per hour, - -	10,934 23
" per minute, -	182 23
" per second, -	3 04

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Meeting of the Senate—Quorum Present—Called to Order—Proceeds to Business—Reception of the President's Message—How it was Received—Adjourned—The House has a Quorum—Message from the President Received and Read—A Number of Motions Made, Bills Read and Resolutions Offered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1869.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. Fifty-five members were present.

The resignation of Mr. Grimes was read.

Mr. Morrill was sworn in as Senater elect from Maine.

The credentials of the Virginia Senators were presented and tabled.

A committee was appointed to inform the House and the President of the Senate's readiness to proceed to business.

Mr. CAMERON presented the petition of 30,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba and accord to it the rights of a belligerent power. Tabled for the present.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts of the United States. Postponed until Monday next.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced several bills in regard to improvements in the State of Oregon. He also presented a bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the United States.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in causes or proceedings commenced by the writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby repealed and abolished. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. SPENCER and WARNER each introduced bills removing the political disabilities of certain persons in Alabama. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged in the late rebellion. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAIG introduced a bill providing for the execution of the laws against the crime of polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and for other purpose. Tabled.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill for the establishment of ocean naval service between the United States, Mexico and Central America. Tabled.

Mr. COLE, a bill to abolish charges on the coinage in the U. S. mint and branches. Tabled.

Mr. MORTON, a bill to provide for the reconstruction of Georgia.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire if any States are denying to any class of persons within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws in violation of the treaty obligations with foreign nations, and of Section 1st of 14th Amendment to the Constitution; and if so, what legislation is necessary to enforce such treaty obligation. Tabled.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit information relating to the presence of Wm. McDougal at Pembina, in Dakotah Territory. Laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a resolution to inquire of the Secretary of the Navy what amount of land, if any, is claimed, held or occupied by the Navy Department for naval purposes in the State of Louisiana. Tabled.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took up a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in Georgia, and to restore to that State a republican form of government. Postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution: That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate the report of the military commander of the district of which Georgia is part in regard to its civil and political condition, if not incompatible with the public interest. Adopted.

The unfinished business pending at the adjournment *sine die* of the first session of the Forty-first Congress, then came up. The subject was a resolution to compensate the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved a recess until the arrival of the Committee to wait upon the President. A recess was taken which lasted half an hour.

On resuming the message of the President was delivered to the Senate by his Secretary, and was read by the Secretary of the Senate. Upon the conclusion of the reading, on Mr. Sumner's motion, it was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Sumner further moved that 100,000 extra copies of the message be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Chair submitted the reports of the head of Departments.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives of the Second Session of the XLIst Congress convened to day. Before the hour of meeting the galleries were well filled and a large number of members had appeared on the floor.

At 12 o'clock, when Speaker Blaine rapped the house to order, every seat in the gallery was occupied and the passages and doorways were thronged with interested spectators. The Speaker announced that the House had now met in a second regular session of the Forty-first Congress, after which Rev. Dr. Butler, the Chaplain, offered a fervent prayer.

The roll was then called and 180 answered to their names.

The Speaker announced a quorum present and the House was ready to proceed to business.

The Clerk was then directed to call the names of gentleman whose credentials had been received, but who were not yet sworn in.

The names of Messrs. P. Brooks, of Massachusetts, Barnum, of Connecticut, Cox, of New York, Burchard, of Illinois, and of all the Alabama delegatien, were called, and the Speaker was about to direct them to appear and be sworn, when Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin objected.

After discussion, Messrs. Sherran and Dox, of Ala., were directed to stand aside. The oath was then administered to all the others who had presented themselves.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered the usual resolution directing that the Senate be informed that the House was ready to proceed to business, and it was adopted.

After a delay of fifteen minutes Gen. Porter, the President's Private Secretary, appeared with the annual message of the President, which was immediately read by the Clerk, Mr. McPherson.

The strictest attention was paid by members on the floor as well as spectators in the gallery. When that part refering to Georgie was read, there was applause on the Republican side of the House which was, however, speedily checked by the Chair. The reading of the message was concluded at thirty-five minntes past two o'clock.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Mass., the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the motion to print 30,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WARD, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, moved that the members from Alabama who had been objected to this morning, be now sworn in. Their credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

After transacting some minor business, the House adjourned.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 6.—River stationary with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 31 at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 6.—River on a stand with five feet water in channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 26

BROWNSVILLE, December 6.—River stationary with five feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 28 at 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, December 6.—River four and a half feet and falling slowly. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

Havana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, December 6.—Advices from Caracas have been received. General Pulgan, Chief of the revolutionists of Manicabo, will be tried by Congress. It is expected the era of peace will be inaugurated. Advices from St. Thomas report great excitement on account of the scheme for annexing St. Domingo to the United States. One thousand Cavadaga volunteers arrived to-day by the mail steamer from Spain, paraded through the city and created much excitement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum; 3 mos., $2.*

Allegheny Councils meet next Thursday night.

The Board of Health will hold a regular monthly meeting this afternoon.

Fifteen from the jail were added to the population of the work house yesterday.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers meet to-night at half past seven o'clock.

Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny.—This institution elects nine directors for the ensuing year, to-day, between three and five P. M.

The Election for fifteen Directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company to serve the ensuing year, takes place to-day between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Mill in a Mill.—James Harkins and Robert Richards had a mill in Keese, Graff & Dull's mill yesterday. James subsequently charged Richards with assault and battery. Warrant issued by Alderman McMasters.

Whipped a Boy.—James Herbert, a boy employed at McClintock's saw mill, Twelfth ward, yesterday made information charging Fred Jackson, another hand in the mill, with unprovokedly attacking and severely beating him. Warrant issued.

Official Assaulted.—Alderman Lynch alleges in an information before Alderman McMasters that Thomas Groggins yesterday morning about four o'clock, threw a pitcher of water at his head, drenching him with the water and smashing the pitcher. The parties were in a saloon on Wylie street and had been drinking together a few moments before. Thomas will be arrested.

Feloneous Assault.—James Whittaker yesterday alleged before Alderman Donaldson that Nicholas Kautner had attempted to strike him with an iron bar in the Keystone Bolt works, Main street, Allegheny. Had the attempt been successful it is said there would have been one man less about town. There was an old grudge existing between the parties. Warrant issued.

Good Appointment.

B. F. Kennedy, Esq., was yesterday appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Auditor under the 10th section of the Act of April 21, 1846, which provides for the appointment of an Auditor to examine the books of the Prothonotary, Recorder, Register, Clerks of the several Courts, and Treasurer of Allegheny county. Mr. Kennedy is thoroughly competent, and will faithfully and fully discharge the duties of the appointment, and a better selection could not well have been made.

Peanut Venders' Excitement.

The peanut trade is generally supposed to encourage tranquility and peace, but some time those engaged in it break away from restraint. Such was the case yesterday, Mrs. Mortimer, proprietress of a stand near the Opera House, it is alleged enticed Annie Daly, nine years old, within her reach, and then abused her in a severe manner, pulling her hair and throwing her down and thrashing her generally. Explanations followed, when Mrs. Mortimer was mortified to discover she had been mistaken. She had whipped the wrong person. Annie was not the little girl who ill treated one of the Mortimer fraternity. The matter, however, progressed so far that a law suit was the result, and Mrs. Mortimer was compelled to find bail before Alderman Donaldson for her appearance at Court.

Another Act in the Tragedy of Horror.

To what are we coming? Is there no security for life and property? Does murder, rapine, arson stalk abroad over the land? Surely the times are out of joint, and it almost seems as if there was no one to set them right. Only yesterday another horror, equal in atrocity to the McKeesport tragedy, in our own county, or the Huntingdon butchery, a few days ago. At four o'clock yesterday morning, in the village of Greenville, Pa., an aged couple named Vandusen were foully murdered, and their hitherto peaceful home burned to ashes, with their bodies in it. They were known to have a large amount of gold on their premises, some twenty five or thirty thousand dollars, and the universal belief of the neighbors is that they were robbed, murdered, and the house then set on fire to conceal the crime. When the fire had done its worst the body of Mrs. Vandusen was found still in bed, though then in the cellar—that of her husband in the hall. That they should have been separated in this manner at such a time seems strange. Moreover the neighbors found the back door and a back window open, which proves at once that burglars had been in the house. A large jack knife, with the blade open, was also found in the ruins. The bodies were so far consumed as to preclude the possibility of determining any marks of violence. On Saturday the old man, frightened, no doubt, at the decline in gold, was in town offering to sell off the precious metal, thus inevitably advertising his tempting possession—thirty thousand dollars in gold—in a farm house in a quiet country town. It was surely a tempting prize, so that it is almost certain the affair was the result of the foulest of crime, that the old couple's gold was the cause of their awful death: that some human monsters were the instruments of the horror. There is no defined suspicion, yet much excitement prevails in the community.

Judge Stowe's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Stowe delivered the charge of the Court to the Grand Jury. The general duties of the grand jurors were defined briefly but pointedly, and the binding oath the members had taken was quoted. The proper manner in which cases before Magistrates should be brought before the Grand Jury was explained. Illegal arrests were spoken of, and the clauses of the Constitution concerning the making of arrests, seizures and searches was quoted, but it was explained as not applying to arrests on warrant, or precluding arrests without a warrant in proper cases. No committing Magistrate, the charge says, after information has been made and a warrant issued, has the right to compromise a criminal prosecution, except in cases and manner specified by the act of Assembly. The case must be proceeded with and the prisoner discharged, committed or held to bail. When a commitment has been singed or bail entered, the case may be legally settled if the requirement of the ninth section of our penal code, criminal proceedings has been fully complied with. (The section is quoted in full.) Thus the information should be returned to Court with the whole proceeding set out upon it. "This is the only way the law provides for the settlement of cases out of Court, and is, perhaps, the only way they never are settled." The disregard of these plain provisions of our statue the charge goes on, has resulted in the settlement of numerous cases which the law prohibits under all circumstances, in the encouragement of false charges to extort money, and in the prostitution of criminal law to base purposes. The line of proceedings in Court was next fully explained, briefly. The grand jurors were reminded that they have the right to originate charges in cases affecting the community at large, such as public nuisances, malfeasance of public officials, interference with elections, misconduct of election officers, etc. The limitation of this power, however, was carefully defined. The duties of the jurors in acting upon indictments were fully defined, and section 13 of the Criminal Code was read to the Grand Jury.

The charge concludes as follows: "This frequency of crime of all kinds and the many homicides and attempts to kill in this county call upon courts and juries to nerve themselves for a stern administration of criminal justice. The morbid sentimentality which sighs over the punishment of the ordinary criminal, and weeps at the conviction of the slayer of his fellow man, and petitions and prays to the Executive for the pardon of the most incorrigible offenders, has sadly weakened the arm of the law, and is producing the worst results. I certainly have no objection to tears for the unfortunate, nor such prayers for the violators of the law as may be calculated to make them better men, but I think it my duty, here and now, to raise my voice in solemn protest, not only against setting up criminals as martyrs, but also against all clamor for the pardon of any convict without some reasonable cause. In most cases, including all of a serious character, no pardon should, except under peculiar circumstances, be granted, nor indeed asked, without satisfactory evidence that the conviction was improper, or the sentence grossly oppressive."

The charge is a very able one, containing very many good points. We should like to publish it in full, but owing to the crowded state of our columns this morning, we are compelled to give brief extracts.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, December 6.—The United States District Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock, when the list of grand and traverse jurors was called over.

Judge McCandless announced that he would charge the grand jury Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to which time Court adjourned.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.—C. W. Robb, Esq., presented the commission of Hon. Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Associate Judge, for the term of ten years from date, which was read by the Prothonotary, and the oath of office was duly administered by Judge Hampton.

Schenley and wife vs. Bracken. Action for damages for removal of sand from plaintiffs' premises. Motion for a non suit. Decision reserved.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The next case taken up was that of Amy A. Johnson vs. Edmund D. Smith, action for damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is a young widow, residing at Chicago, and defendant is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the stock yards at East Liberty. The damages are laid at $10,000.

Messrs. Robb and Fulton appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Moreland, Moore and Kerr for the defendant

Miss Amy Johnson being sworn, testified in substance as follows: Resided in Chicago, 941 State street, in March, 1869; was then single—a widow—and have not since married, and am over twenty one years of age; was then acquainted with defendant; he had visited my house. Mr. Smith became displeased from some cause a few weeks prior to the 20th of March, 1867. On that day he called at my house and we went down town together; returned and took tea together. He then got to telling about his being absent from me; thought there was some little misunderstanding, and regretted staying away so long. He said he would try and not neglect me any more in future. After tea he introduced the subject of marriage; I did not that evening give him a decided answer as to what I would do. He came again about the middle of the same week and broached the matter again. I said if I thought he was sincere in the matter and would try to do better I would marry him. He then fixed the time of marriage to suit himself, along in September. He continued to visit me through the summer more frequently than before, every other night in the week and sometimes every night. He very often took meals at my house, occasionally breakfast, sometimes dinner and supper; always dined with me on Sunday. He very often took me out in public to the opera, the theatre and the races and to the stock yards in a carriage. He continued to visit me this way up till about the first of August, after which he got cold toward me. The arrangements in regard to my property in view of our anticipated marriage were made in the summer sometime in July, '67. Mr. Smith proposed in contemplation of our marriage that I should sell a small house I had, and that the money could go towards furnishing a large house of mine in the same block, in which we intended to live. Mr. Smith thought the cottage in which I was living too small, and he asked me to sell it, if I sold it at a sacrifice. I then sold house, furniture and all, in contemplation of our marriage for $500. He often spoke of how cozy we would be when we got into the large house. I sustained a decided loss in selling my house at his request, at least $200 on the house, besides the furniture.

Court adjourned and the plaintiff will be further examined Tuesday morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

117. Moreland & Mitchell vs. Bruggaman.
58. Dravo vs. steamer Elisha Bennett.
62. Burbridge & Co. vs. McDevitt.
5. Hoeveler, et al., vs. Gready's admx.
5. Kruenkamp vs. same.
8. Fulton vs. Fulton's exr's.
11. McCarlin's exr's vs. McAboy.
42. Steamer Lark vs. Wenona Coal Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, December 6.—The December term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, &c., opened at ten o'clock A. M., Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench.

The commission of Hon. Frederick H. Collier, Assistant Law Judge for the term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1869, was read by the Prothonotary, Jacob H. Walter, Esq., after which Judge Collier was duly sworn into office by said Prothonotary.

The Grand Jury was called, empanneled and sworn, and the charge delivered by Judge Stowe.

The following cases were disposed of: A report of Viewers of a road in Kilbuck township was presented, approved and width of road fixed at twenty feet.

Jesse Boyle, charged with breach of the peace on oath of Philip Kelley, was ordered to pay the costs. The same defendant was ordered to pay the costs in a case of assault and battery.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Davis, charged with desertion on oath of Ann Davis, his wife, was settled upon payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. C. D. Brigham and R. D. Thompson (*Commercial* newspaper); indictment, libel; Russel Errett, prosecutor; defendants appear in open court and plead *nolle contendre*.

In the case of M. Schierman, indicted for illegal liquor selling, a *nolle pros* was entered upon the payment of the costs by the defendant. There were two other similar indictments against the defendant, both of which were disposed of in the same manner.

Commonwealth vs. George Cochran and George McKee, indictment, aggravated assault and battery; John A. Strain, prosecutor; *nolle pros.* allowed by the Court on payment of costs by the defendants.

Court adjourned until half past nine this morning.

STOWE TOWNSHIP.

In the matter of the division of Robinson township, which was submitted to a vote of the people, a return of the vote was made to the court yesterday, at which time a decree dividing the township was made that hereafter in fact and in law that portion within the lines prescribed shall be called Stowe township. An order was also made designating the store of James Bryon as the place of holding the election in said new township until the same be lawfully changed, and further that the first election for township officers in said Stowe township shall be held on Tuesday, January 18th, 1870, and that David Davis act as judge, and John Sampson, Jr., and Thos. Sheridan inspectors of said election.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. John Anderson.
353. " " Dennis Crowley.
64. " " Sam'l Newton et al.
220. " " John Vohr.
218. " " Samuel and Agustae Rill.
352. " " Christian Feld.
356. " " Casper Fielder.
360. " " John Dolheimer, 2 cases.
3. " " M. L. Malone.
4. " " Jno. Leiser.
5. " " J. W. Brittan.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

418. Com. vs. John A. McGraw.
435. " " John Tetley.
436. " " H. Vierheller.
46. " " A. G. Watters.
306. " " Thos. Hughes et al.
424. " " Wm. Purviance.
6. " " Jessie Boyle et al.
7. " " Jourse Berger.
8. " " Simon Schock.
9. " " A. A. McGennis.
10. " " Leonard Brucker.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

MONDAY, December 6.—Court met at 10 o'clock, a new jury panel being in attendance.

HON. F. H. COLLIER.

Proclamation having been duly made, the commission of Hon. F. H. Collier, Assistant Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was read in open Court by J. H. Walters, Esq., Prothonotary, and the oath of office having been duly taken and subscribed by Judge Collier, he took his seat upon the bench.

JURY CASES

D. P. Hatch vs. A. J. Higby, replevin for a lot of household goods seized for rent on a landlord's warrant, issued by D. P. Hatch to A. J. Higby. Verdict for plaintiff.

Wisely vs. Esther Weiss and Ann Huey, account to recover for rent alleged to be due. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Adam Hawthorn vs. Jacob Weisel, action for work and labor done. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for Tuesday:

298 Johns et al vs. McAboy.
301 Commonwealth et al. vs. Ahl.
271 Hill vs. Coulter.
303 Barclay vs Smith et al.
304 Smith et al. vs. McElroy et al.
305 Waring vs. Thompson.
306 Same vs. Soerner.
307 Leech vs. Giles et al.
308 Abedvell vs. Young.
309 Best et al. vs. Kenyon.
310 Commonwealth vs. Miller.
311 Martin vs. McCartin et al.
312 Same vs. Same,

Pittsburgh Female College.

The winter term of the Pittsburgh Female College has commenced under the most flattering auspices. A large number of pupils have already been examined and arranged into classes, and others are coming in daily. There is no better college in the country than this of which Pittsburgh is justly proud. Here an education thorough and complete in all branches, useful or ornamental, may be obtained. The facilities for acquiring a knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, drawing, painting, waxwork and needle work, are of an unusually advantageous character. In the more solid branches, an equal superiority is maintained. Every department is presided over by experienced and thorough instructors, and nothing short of perfection is aimed at, or considered satisfactory. Pupils may enter at any time, but to keep even with the classes they should enter now, at the opening of the term. The President, Dr. I. C. Pershing, will be pleased to forward a catalogue and every desirable information to applicants.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, December 6th, 1869:

Abner Myer to James Wineman; lot No. 155, Brackenridge's plan, in the borough of Tarentum	$1,700
James B. Wineman to Wm. M. [illegible]arden; above lot	$1,500
Evan Jones to Wm. M. Cardman; lot in above plan, Tarentum, 90 by 155 feet	$100
Stewart McKee to Robt. W. McKee; lots No. 34 and 35, in Baum's plan, city of Pittsburgh	$2,500
Stewart McKee to S. McCrickart; lot No. 6, Baum's plan, Pittsburgh	$5,000
J. H. Dittman to David Newman; lots No. 3 and 4 Scott's plan, Pittsburgh	$5,000
Thos. B. Updike to W. H. Singer; lots Nos. 10 and 11, in Wm. Denning's plan, 7th ward, Allegheny	$19,100
Elizabeth Denny to Byron H. Print[illegible] in trust; lot on Western Avenue, Allegheny city, 46 by 120 feet	$2,500
Peter Ivory to Wm. Denny; 8 acres and 121 perches of land in Ross township	$1,806

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine needs only to be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Also, at No. 70 Smithfield street.
No. 249 Fifth avenue.
No. 1,323 Carson street, Birmingham.
T. C. Little, Sewickley.

Girls wanted for general house work, at No. 12 Federal street.

Fire in Birmingham.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the bakery of Wm. Niehausen, corner of Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham. The fire was occasioned by some defect in the ovens located in the cellar. The flames communicated to the first story, burning through the floor, but were extinguished before great headway had been made. The loss cannot as yet be estimated, but it will not be large, and is fully covered by insurance in the Western, a home company.

PITTSBURGH, December 6, 1869.

We the undersigned, wholesale dry good merchants, doing business on Wood street, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business at the hour of 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 4 P. M., from date until March 1st, 1870.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
CARR, MCCANDLESS & CO.,
MCCANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
AUDAY, MYLER & ALLISON,
MCELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
D. GREGG & CO.

"Reputation, Reputation."—People are realizing the truth, so often asserted, that the best things are the cheapest. Pier, Dannals & Co. have always brewed an ale that could be relied upon, even when the price of legitimate material was so great that most brewers yielded to the temptation of using syrups and drugs as substitutes for malt and hops. High priced material made no difference in the ale brewed by this firm, and, as a consequence, their reputation deservedly stands in the front rank.

The Holidays.—A Velvet Sacque would be a seasonable and useful present. Leave your order in time

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, plain or by curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

Holiday Present.—Elegant Shawls, suitable for presents, at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'s,
59 Market street.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Holiday Present.—Order an Astrachan Sacque of J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

Leave your order in time.

For Good fitting well made shirts, go to J. L. Russell's, No. 12 Fifth avenue, first door below Market street.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

For the Holidays.—Caracalla Sacques, at J. W. BARKER & CO's,
59 Market street.

Leave your order in time.

The Heighth of Perfection.—A single application of Milk of Violets delights and pleases every lady who makes the trial. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

A CURIOUS legal problem is developed in an Ohio *habeas corpus* case. Stephen H. Carey, of the Second U. S. Infantry, in December, 1868, was found guilty by court martial at Louisville, on the charge of embezzling $518, and was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for one year and to remain there till the money was returned to the Government. The year has just expired, and the prisoner's counsel claimed that a man cannot be imprisoned simply because he cannot pay money, as this would make the sentence for life. The matter has been referred to the War Department.

ONE of the wonders about Washington to the uninitiated is how certain Senators and Representatives, who came here a few years ago as poor as Job's turkey, can now sport fine carriages, buy grand houses, and live in purple and fine linen. They know such things cannot come from the Congressional pay, but they apparently do not know the practical value of holding particular offices for so short a time, or how chairmen of certain committees may utilize their opportunities for acquiring knowledge and greenbacks.

THE Freedmen's Bureau will soon close its affairs, its business now being confined to the collection of bounties due colored soldiers, and the education of the freedmen. The number of bounty claims yet due is limited—the amount already collected and paid over is over $6,000,000. The total cost of the Bureau during its existence has been over $13,500,000. It is evident that the freedmen only want homesteads, and over 4,000 of them have taken up public lands in the Southern States under the Homestead law

DIED:

OLIVER—At Latrobe, on Sunday morning, December 5th, Miss EMILY OLIVER, formerly of Pittsburgh.

Funeral from the Union Depot THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on Washington street, near the depot, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON ... JAMES L. WILLIAMS.
PATTERSON & WILLIAMS, Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing good furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 424 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.

BALLOU & ADAMS,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE.

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
no8:q36

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES.
19 sacks Feathers;
9 do Peanuts;
4 bags Pealed Peaches;
8 do Quarter do;
18 do Dry Apples;
6 bales Corn Shucks;
On steamer Emma Floyd, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of JAMES MORROW, deceased, late of Penn Township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY MORROW,
JOSEPH R. KEATING,
de8:q79-T White Ash, Allegheny Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN M. JOHNSON, late of Forward Township, Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons in debt to said estate, and all persons having claims against said estate, will make known the same without delay to the said administrator, at his residence in Forward township.
ROBERT P. JOHNSON,
de8:q57-T Administrator.

GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD GUARDS,
GOLD PINS, GOLD EARRINGS,
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GOLD THIMBLES, GOLD STUDS,
GOLD COLLAR BUTTONS, &c.,
For sale by
J. R. REED & CO.,
de7 68 FIFTH AVENUE.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Dec. 6, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for
Grading and Paving Chartiers Street,
From Fayette street to Washington ave., is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, Dec. 13th, 1869, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES DAVIS,
de7:q88 City Engineer.

GOLD PENS
Repaired and Repointed,
AT
W. G. DUNSEATH'S
56 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite Masonic Hall.
☞ A fine stock of Mable, Todd & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand—the best in the market. Every Pen guaranteed no9

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors my23-TF

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE
de4

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS.—Apply at MOONEY'S BASKET FACTORY, Fremont street, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny.

WANTED—AGENTS.—To canvass Pennsylvania for the sale of sundry Improved tools and devices for economizing the labor of Mechanics. Enquire at Morgan House, Second ward, Allegheny City, of S. ALLEN

WANTED.—A Gentleman and LADY BOARDER to occupy a comfortable room, on second floor, with boarding, at reasonable rates, in a very pleasant locality, Allegheny City. Address C. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS A TRAVELLING AGENT for a Carriage Hardware Store, to travel in Tennessee and Mississippi. Best of city reference given. Well acquainted in the Southern States. Address—J. THOMAS, Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.
H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS every-WHERE to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—
$20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. ☞ Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.
50 COAL DIGGERS
Will find pleasant quarters, constant employment and good wages at the Mines of the
"Mercer Iron and Coal Co."
At Stoneboro, on the Jamestown and Franklin Railway, Mercer county. All rail from Pittsburgh. Apply to
H. B. BLOOD,
no24-q32 GENERAL AGENT, Stoneboro.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A Furnished Room suitable for two single men. Terms reasonable. Enquire at 173 SECOND AVENUE.

TO LET.—One large FRONT ROOM, second story, suitable for Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen, with board, at No. 18 WYLIE STREET.

TO-LET—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS. Enquire at 314 Penn street.

TO-LET.—ROOM.—A Furnished FRONT ROOM, very desirable, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 31 NINTH STREET.

TO-LET, WITH BOARDING.—An elegant LARGE ROOM, facing the Park, on first floor, with or without an additional sleeping room. 181 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ NEW OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 7th, and Every Evening, engagement for six nights only with the favorite artistes,
MISS ADA HARLAND
AND
MR. T. E. MORRIS,
Who will make their first appearance in this city in Dion Boucicault's new drama of modern life, entitled FORMOSA, OR THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
Earl of Eden ... Miss Ada Harland.
Sam Baker ... Mr. T. E. Morris.
New Scenery, Costumes, Properties and Appointments. The Costumes of the Oxford and Cambridge Crews, also the Boats for the Race, &c., together with the models of Scenery, &c., have been brought from Niblo's Garden, New York, through the courtesy of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.
Formosa Matinee on Saturday.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
H. W. WILLIAMS ... Sole Lessee
TO-NIGHT, the original Lady Gymnast,
MADAME SENYEAH,
The Queen of the Rope in her thrilling [illegible] flight.
One week more of the famous and favorite
Wild, Barney & Mac's Minstrels.
The wonderful LITTLE MAC, the inimitable MAST. BARNEY, the only JOHNNY WILD, the favorite SAM DE VERE.
Also first appearance of the dashing vocalists, Miss CLARA BUTLER and Miss MAGGIE FIELDING.
Ladies' Matinee on Saturday. The entire Minstrel Programme. Admission, 50c; Gallery, 25.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
By special request of many citizens, the
DRUMMER BOY;
OR, BATTLE OF SHILOH,
WILL BE REPEATED
For a Few Nights More.
Box Office remains open at No. 129 SMITHFIELD STREET, as usual. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾. de7:j66

☞ SEASON OF 1869 and 1870.
—Entirely New Organization!
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
Brass Band and Burlesque Opera!
The Great Triple Troupe! 26 TALENTED ARTISTS under the supervision of G. SWAINE BUCKLEY, who will appear in their original Minstrel Entertainment; also will produce the Burlesque Opera of
LUCRETIA BORGIA
In three acts, with all of the Original Music. The great Prima Donna Mme DORA FECKER, HOGAN & HUGHES, (formerly of Bryant's Minstrels,) will also appear in their Champion Double Acts, at
MASONIC HALL,
December 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admission, 35c.; Reserved Seats, 50c.
Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 35c.
Tickets for sale at H. Kleber & Bros. Music Store, 122 Wood street. de6:q74

☞ LAFAYETTE HALL.
Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D.D.,
Author of the history of Romanism, &c., will deliver a Lecture on "THE KINGDOM OF THE POPE ANTAGONISTIC to the KINGDOM OF CHRIST,"
IN LAFAYETTE HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7, 1869.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½. Tickets 50c. For sale at Mellor & Hoene's, 53 Fifth Avenue; Kleber Bros. 122 Wood street; Sloan & King's, 96 Fourth Avenue. de2:o69

☞ HOMŒPATHIC
HOSPITAL FAIR,
Under the auspices of the LADIES' HOMŒPATHIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, at City Hall, commencing December 7th. Open from 12 M. to 11 P. M.
Dinner every day from 12 to 3 o'clock.
Admission ... 25c.
Dinner and admission ... 50c.
no30

☞ A FAIR AND FESTIVAL, In the interests of CHRIST'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Allegheny, will open on TUESDAY, the 30th, and continue during the week. A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered and choice DINNERS and SUPPERS served each day. The tables will be attended by the ladies of the parish and others. It is designed to make this Fair and Festival a very complete and attractive thing of the kind.
Admission, 15 cents. Supper tickets 50 cents. For sale at WILLS & CO., Federal street, and at the door. no29:q62

ASSESSMENTS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 3, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for
Grading and Paving Madison Avenue,
From old City line to Sawmill Run Plankroad, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 10th, 1869, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES DAVIS,
de4:q78 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING
ST. PATRICK'S ALLEY,
From Marion to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 15th, 1869, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
de4:q78 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessments for Grading and PAVING and CURBING
WYLIE AVENUE,
From Crawford to De Villiers street, and GRADING, PAVING and CURBING
ROBERTS STREET,
From Centre avenue to Reed street, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
no27:q57 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 4, 1869.
NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, December 9th, 1869, for the
Construction of a Plank Foot-walk,
On north side of Ohio street, from foot of Troy Hill to Bridge street, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of CHAS. DAVIS, Esq., City Engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. M. PORTER,
de6:q81 CITY CONTROLLER.

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton street, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street. P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or address to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stephenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. P. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Late y City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

COTTON MILLS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS.
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS,
Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC

OHIO PARED PEACHES.
Choice New Pared Peaches just received; also, Prime New Halves and Sun Dried Apples, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW,
de4 Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ju5:36